PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,204—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th Jan.
R.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
R.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
R.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
R.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
R.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

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The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasmovich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,110	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanes	3,520	19th Mar., 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mills.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 6th January, 1898. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898,

rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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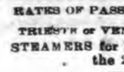
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	25th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the forenoon or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAISAR" 1,337 tons, on the 22th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bushehr, Dubai and Muscat, Soorat, in the forenoon or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,906 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 13th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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REDUCED PRICES.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23 8	26 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
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"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

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Little Devils	do. 50 do.	"	3 0
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Sizes :	1 Gallon.	2 Gallons.
Prices	Rs. 12	Rs. 17 8

Charged and ready for use.

	1 Gall.	2 Gall.
Kemp's Anti-Germ Filtering Medium for re-charging	per charge... Rs. 1 12	2 12

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Whilst its cleansing properties are unequalled. Re. 1 per large Pot.

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MDLLE D'ALTON.
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With its splendid Series of ANIMATED PICTURES IN COLOURS. Intending patrons are advised to SECURE THEIR SEATS EARLY at SOUNDY & Co.
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Pit Stalls	,, 2 0 0
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SNAP SHOT
DRY PLATES,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of chandeliers, &c., advertised to take place at Boomgee Road, Malabar Hill, on the 15th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF 25 CASES CINNAMON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 247, Date Bazar, Mandvi, by order of Messrs. N. C. Bhesania and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Lalbhai Ecbaram, Ex. S. S. Hiroshima Maru—
25 cases cinnamon, small bundle.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOL PACKMORIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of government pension and tax land of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 1215, and new survey No. 4517, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, on the north by the house of Mulook Nalbundh, and on the south by the piece of vacant ground of Gungabai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 Upright grand Piano, by Brinsmaid and Sons, in rich walnut case.
1 D B C F B L gun, by Oakes and Co., fittings in case.
1 B B L gun, by Alex. Martin, in case.
1 S H B B L Express rifle.
1 D B B L gun in case, by Mercott.
1 Ebonyed square Piano, by Richard Lipp, in good order.
29 cases broken pekoe.
15 cases pekoe dust.
By order of Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Esmail Hajee.
L C and Co.,—941-43—3 cases each 100 eight oz. tins carthamine.
On account of the concerned—
5 sets single black harness,
75 pairs lace boots.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand Brougham.
1 handsome light Victoria.
1 office-shigram.
1 second-hand bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD DON TAD CROSS LANE AND KHADACK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administrator of the estate of the late Peerbhoy Damjee, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ahmedbai, wife of Esmail bin Soobhan, and the said Esmail bin Soobhan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of December, 1893, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of quit and ground rent, land, or ground, admeasuring one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1/9, new No. 7062, old survey No. 39, and new survey No. 2895, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane and Khadack Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Nos. 3065 and 1725, and street Nos. 29, 31, 33, and bounded on the east by the public street, commonly known as Dubra Gully, on the west by the house of Mooljee Dewrat, on the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage,
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Eddington House, Masagon, opposite the old Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, rich crockery and glassware, semi grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot Sewing Machine, nearly new, D. B. B. B. boregun, by W. Richard, in case, B. gun Hink's and Ditmar lamps, goat's saddle, large Steship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of T. J. Watt, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wandby Road, Fort next, to Khan Bahdoor M. C. Murzban's Gulistan, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich electroplateware, crockery and glassware by Teasher' D.B.B.L. gun in case, handsome Victoria with bay horse and harness, light, grey, by Stephens, first rate ebonyed square piano by Richard Lipp, books, wearing apharel, Joyners carpos, revolving top office table, copying press, pictures, rich table ornaments, Panan figures, lamps, etc. The property of H. S. Read, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE 4 ANNAS RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,
FOR JANUARY.

WITH SPECIAL detachable SUPPLEMENT (which can be carried in waistcoat pocket) of G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway local train services for Bombay, LOCAL TIMINGS.
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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
Abney's Pocket Level and Clinometer, in case, by Elliott	45	0
Aneroid Barometer, Improved Scale, Compensated	60	0
Aneroid (Pocket) Steward's surveying, reading up to 4,000 feet, in Morocco case	95	0
Architect's Scales, a set of six, in Mahogany case	22	8
Binoculars, by Steward and other well known Makers ....from Rs. 20-0 to	300	0
Brushes for Water Colors, by Winsor and Newton ....from 2 annas to	13	8
Beam Compass (Portable), by Stanley ...	22	8
Builder's Scales	2	8
Cartridge Paper, size 40 by 26 inches, per lb. sheet	0	4
Continuous Cartoon Paper, 54 inches wide, per Roll of 25 yards	20	0
Cavalry Sketching Board, by Elliott with accessories	25	0
Compass (Proportional), by Stanley ..from Rs. 27-0 to	45	0
Clinometer (Watkin's), by Steward	36	0
Color boxes (Winsor and Newton's)...from Re. 1-0 to	320	0
Compass (Pocket Pillar), by Stanley, best quality	30	0
Compass (The Napier), by Stanley, best quality	30	0
Compasses, Magnetic .....from Rs. 4-0 to	40	0
Camera Lucida	55	0
Chains, Land ....from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
Curves, French Railway in case ....from Rs. 13-0 to	65	0
Drawing Papers (Whatman's), ...from annas, 4 per sheet to	5	8
Drawing Boards, all sizes ....from Rs. 6-12 to	33	0
Dumpy Levels, by Elliott ....from Rs. 340-0 to	395	0
Drawing Instrument Boxes, by Elliott Stanley, and other well known Makers, from Rs. 5-0 to	90	0
Drawing Pens, by Stanley or Elliott, ...from Rs. 2-4 to	5	0
Elliott's Field or Cavalry Sketching Board	25	0
Engineer's Paper, by Schiecher and Schull, per roll ....Rs. 27-0 to	43	0
Field Books and Levelling Books .....each	2	4
Ferro-Prussiate Papers, per Roll ....Rs. 10-8 and	16	0
Filed Sketching Hold-All, by Major Gunter	1	0
Field Sketching Companion	6	8
French Curves, in case	13	0
Gunter's New Military Protractors, Boxwood....Rs. 5-8, Ivory	11	0
Gale and Polden's Military Protractor, Boxwood....Rs. 3-0, Ivory	8	0
Gunter's Scale	5	0
Hutchinson's Improved Military Prismatic Compass	47	0
Labbez Talemeter or Pocket Range Finder, with Telescope	110	0
Letts' Sectional Books	2	4
Letts' Sectional Paper, per sheet	0	4
Levelling Staves, 14 feet (Sopwith's) per pair	90	0
Land Chains ....from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
Military Magnetic Compass (Verner's)	55	0
Marquois Scales	7	0
Napier Compass	30	0
Navigation Rules	12	0
Opisometer, or Map Measurer, by Stanley	6	0
Optical Squares, in Morocco case, by Elliott	25	0
Prismatic Compasses, by Stanley....from Rs. 120-0 to	180	0
Prismatic Compass, Hutchinson's Military Protractors, Circular, Semi-circular, or Rectangular ....from Rs. 3-0 to	80	0
Paintagraph Brass, 36 inches	155	0
Pillar Compasses	30	0
Proportional Compasses Electrum	27	0
Parallel Rules ....Annas 12 to	74	0
Range Finders ....from Rs. 100-0 to	110	0
Rapid Sketching Instrument, by Captain Verner	40	0
Railway Curves	35	0
Sketching Instrument, by Capt. Verner...	40	0
Section Paper, (Whatman's Continuous) 17 inches wide, per yard	5	0
Surveyor's Cross Staff Heads	60	0
Staves (Levelling) Sopwith's, 14 feet, per pair	90	0
Spirit Levels, by Elliott, in case ....from Rs. 18-0 to	30	0
Straight Edges ....Re. 1-0 to	20	0
Theodolites, by Elliott ....from Rs. 670-0 to	800	0
Tracing Cloth, Sagar's best, per roll, Rs. 23-0 to	31	8
Tracing Paper, per sheet, annas 4 per roll	6	0
Triangular Scales	5	8
Telescopes, by Steward ....from Rs. 25 to	400	0
Telemeter, or Pocket Range Finder	110	0
T. Squares ....from Rs. 1-8 to	15	9
Verner's New Rapid Sketching Instrument.	40	0
Weldon's Range Finder	100	0
Winsor and Newton's Color Boxes ...from Rs. 9-0 to	220	0
Wheel Pens, by Stanley	12	0
Watkin's Miror Clinometer, by Steward...	36	0
Wealemena	6	0

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.
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KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. Kay Brothers, Ltd., Stockport, England.

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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF TENTS, HOWTIS, CAMP FURNITURE, RIFLES, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the tents, Marine Lines, rich glass and crockeryware, travelling folding cots, chest of drawers, camp tables, American folding chairs, grindy stands, lady's and gentleman's saddles, also two large Jubbulpore single pole tents, 14 by 14, four rowtis. Cambay carpets one single barrel, 45 express rifle, by Alexander Henry, in leather case, one D. B. 450 express rifle, by J. M. Tolley, in leather case, with implements complete, one 250 ejected rook rifle, by Holland and Holland, in leather case, with implements complete, &c., &c., the property of J. L. JENKINS, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS SEA VIEW TERRACE, AT COLABA, FACING THE SEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—
All that Port Trust piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Colaba, containing by admeasurement about 1,304 39 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the property of Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the south by the property of Ebrahim Peerbhoy, on the east by the Sassoon Dock, and on the west by the Wodehouse Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2-9705.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,
On account of the concerned—
40 cases preserved meat, beef and mutton, each containing 6 tins of 6 lbs each.
700 tins preserved potato, 700 lbs. each tin containing 50 lbs.
2 casks 200 lbs. beef, salted.
5 casks beef salted, 100 lbs each.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature Brougham in very good order.
1 bay Arab, 14-1, rising 6 years, goes in harness and saddle, showey and very fast, has never been sick or a rey.
1 powerful Bay Australian Gelding, about 16 hands, 6 years, goes in single and double harness, believed sound.
2 English-made hunting saddles with bridles complete, and a set of single harness.
1 lot of tandem harness.
1 strong-built Victoria with a powerful Chesnut Arab horse, about 15 hands, and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong English-built Brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
1 smart light gig in very good order.
1 bay country-bred mare, goes in harness and saddle, fast, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on account of the estate of the late Abdool Reymon Bader.
About 14 very handsome grey, Bay and Chesnut Arab Horses and Ponies, 3 to 6 years old, and from 13-1 to 15 hands high.
Also 11 Arab Horses and Ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.
The Horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GENERAL STORE YARD, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast steel files, crates and casks, kerosine empty cases, and tins, packing cases, zinc linings, rubber and leather cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, iron drums, Manilla ropes, a full sized slate Billiard table, horse hair, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Incandescent Crystal Glass, Table and Hanging Lamps, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Lights Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Iron safe, Shop furniture, &c., without reserve.
On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bangdi Bazar," Abdool Rehman Street, near the Cattery Bazar, to the Highest bidder, without reserve, the stock-in-trade of the Incandescent Oil Lamp Co., consisting of very handsome and rich plain, crystal, Bohemian and Venetian glass table lamps of various designs, very hand-some 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lights hanging chandeliers, of various sorts, crystal glass wall and arc lamps, garden lamps, standard telescopic floor lamps, bronze lamp, tables with marble tops, hanging flower baskets, large size pier glass in gilt frame, iron safe on stand, glass door, cupboards with sliding doors, lamp tea trays, book shelves and other sundry articles.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjeewandas and Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, the executors of the late Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Cursondas Shamjee and Narrondas Shamjee, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings, thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazaa or Moombadevi Street and Parel Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 57, 58, and 59, and new Nos. 7379, 7380, and 7381 of survey Nos. 1560 and 1561, and new survey No. 1028, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—and Street Nos. 160, 162, 164 and 166, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the west by the property of Esmail Chaura, on or towards the north by the property of Shripat Rutchra, and on or towards the south by Pydhownee End Row, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Cursondas Shamjee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their Office, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent and concurrence of the legal heirs and representatives of the estate of the late Gunny Cassum, deceased, the mortgagor, the following property:—
A.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and register d by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16375, and new survey No. 3-3430, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward K Nos. 7276 [1], 7276 [1-A], 7276 [2-A], 7275 [1], 7277 [1], 7277 [2], 7277 [3], 7277 [4], 7277 [5], 7277 [6], 7277 [7], 7278, 7279 [1], 7279 [2], 7279 [3], and street Nos. 190, 1, 1-A, 2, 193, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 194, 195, 1, 2, 3 and all which premises are situate at De Lisle Road, outside the Fort at Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Dada Macha and partly by the property hereinafter described in the schedule B and partly by the property of Ellapa Balaram and others, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Baleabai, daughters of Bhoroojee Gaiskwar, and partly by the property of the said Dada Macha.
B.—All that piece or parcel of foras land, containing by admeasureme t 72 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 200, 233, new No. 13731, new survey No. 1-344, 3-3429, and situate at De Lisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property hereinabove described in the schedule A hereto on the west and north by the property of Ellapa Baliaram and others and on the south by the property of Dada Macha.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tent, Esplanade, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments a handsome strong built Victoria with a powerful grey, flea-bitten horse, and harness, &c., the property of JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1898.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

NOTICES.

ALL those Gentlemen who are desirous of Contributing to the coming entertainment to Mr. ADAMJI PEERBHOY, are requested to send their contributions to "The Adamji Peerbhoy Public Entertainment Fund" in the Bank of Bombay, or to the following Honorary Secretaries.
MR. JEEJIBHOY FRAMJI PETIT.
MR. HAJI KABIRUDIN.
MR. NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN.
211, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWO CERTIFICATES Nos. 7421 and 8904, for Shares Nos. 2700 to 2711, 8857-8988, of the Bank of Bombay, transfered to my name, have been Lost, Stolen or Mislaid. Due notice hereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.
MANCORBAI, Widow of VUSSENJEE HURRUCKCHUND,
Care of BHIMJEE RAMDAS, N. M. Petit Office.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.
A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of first class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER and 50 Tons of first class SIAM TEAK are invited. The Company's Specification and all further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
All Tenders should be submitted in covers superscribed "Tenders for Teak timber" and must reach the Agent's Office, on or before the 25th January 1898.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th January, 1898.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD of DIRECTORS of the above Company held, on the 6th December 1897, it was resolved that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share should be made, and be payable on or before the 15th January 1898.
If any Shareholder fail to pay this Call by the 15th January 1898, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date to the time of actual payment.
Shareholders are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call, either in Currency notes, by Postal Order, by Cheque, or by Draft, payable in BOMBAY, with the share certificates.
By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December 1897.

BANDORA QUARANTINE.

UNDER instructions from the District Magistrate of Thana, all persons coming into BANDRA from infected areas including Bombay, will be detained in QUARANTINE, provided that the following shall not be so detained if they are not suspected of Plague.
1. Government Servants on duty together with their Servants, and persons holding Certificates of inoculation against Plague.
2. Persons who have to enter the Town for the purpose of business in Civil and Criminal Courts or other Government Offices.
3. Persons who have to enter the Town for a few hours only, on bona fide business, provided they can satisfy the Plague Authorities of the genuineness of their business.
4. Persons holding admission passes which will be granted at the Municipal Office on application to the following only.
(a) Residents of Bandra holding Railway Passes.
(b) Persons known to the Plague Authorities as persons who habitually travel between Bandra and Bombay on business.
(c) Persons residing in Bandra and going out of it for a few hours only, on bona fide business provided they can satisfy the Plague Authorities of the genuineness of their business.
N. FUTEHALLY,
Vice President, Bandra Municipality.
Bandra, Municipal Office, 12th January, 1898.

NOW READY.
TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
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THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	102½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,60,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	42¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	000	Nil	725
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		100
Anglo-Indian	1,245	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unitod	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	580	dvd Rs.70	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	785
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Dolabs Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	625
Gocrla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	525
Gurmibhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	470
India Canning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	480	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	3,107	50	50	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	570
Hingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	907	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	656
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	705
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khatau Makanjee	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,450
Manalurmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,280
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	111½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	320
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Prabhudoy Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs3	780
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soondercbe	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,512	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,500	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3000	500	500	dv Rs.15	590
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	650xdem.
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,080	dvd Rs.50	670
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	2500
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	...	...	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	196
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pbe	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	36
J Y & A Roberts & Co.	1,300	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	2,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	138
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	200	99
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Port Canning Co.	5,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.	2,000	100	100	130	155
Telephone Co.	8,000	251	100	dvd Rs12	27 3-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	23	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breula Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	14	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	300	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs16	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	1,000	5,500	500	25-8-85	1,025
Gazette	300	300	300	dvd Rs30	300
Harvey and Sabapathy	420	450	300	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	208	500	500	60	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	425	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munnar M	108	250	a		205
New Beraz	2,000	500	200	dvd Rs40	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 36	142½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	120	400	8	20	460xd
Sassoon	500	500	77	0	325
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	250	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Great City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	205xd
Voltaire	—	000	10	dvd Rs50	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	"	24-2
Pakin, bar Gold, 23	"	24-3
Do. do. 22	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dollars	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17 tin 174	"	70 7-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 2-45a., 3-24a. Low water, 9-8m., 8-52a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 31st ultimo, due to arrive, 6 a.m.
Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

BURGLARY AT DE SOUZA STREET.—Premji Hiroo, a muccadum, residing at De Souza Street, left home, as usual, on Wednesday morning, to attend his business, leaving his son's wife in charge. About a quarter-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the son's wife went to a neighbour's house and returned at 3 p.m., when she found that the place had been broken into, several boxes tampered with, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 470, stolen.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March .....The Comrade's Farewell.....Retford
Overture.....Sommernachtstraum.....Suppe
Selection.....The Yeomen of the Guard.....Sullivan
Mazurka.....Lucerne.....Hause
Cornet Solo ...Morceaux Obligato.....Suppe
Waltz.....Our Last.....Lamothe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Poonumchund Mugonchund, a Marwari, residing at Bhuleshwar, entrusted the keys of his house to his servant, Gokal *alias* Dipchund Doolajji, at noon, on Wednesday, and went out. On returning home, at 4 p.m., the complainant found the house looked up and the servant missing. The complainant had the lock on the door forced open, and on entering discovered that a wooden box had been forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 300, abstracted therefrom. Suspicion rests on the absconding servant, who is actively sought for. Telegrams have been despatched to Anand and Falua to effect his arrest.

FIRE AT GILDER STREET.—At half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the chawl of the late Mr. Shapoorji Hormusji Patuk, at Gilder Street, and resulted in the complete destruction of the structure. The chawl consisted of four rooms, three of which had been occupied by tenants, while the fourth contained a quantity of cotton seeds. The fire-brigade stations were informed, and all the engines from the various stations were in attendance, but their services were not required, as a line of horse, attached to a hydrant, was found sufficient to bring the outbreak under control. The fire was completely put out by 3-30 a.m. The fire is attributed to careless biddee smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 3,268. The chawl, together with a bungalow, is said to have been insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 25,000.

A NEW BOMBAY BARRISTER.—From a private telegram received here on the 12th instant, we learn that Mr. Nusserwanji Rustomji Wadia, M.A., late Senior Fellow, Elphinstone College, and at present of the Inner Temple, has passed his final bar examination, and will come out to Bombay after keeping further bar dinner terms for a year and a-half. Mr. Wadia has joined the office of Mr. Lewis Stroud, M.A., solicitor, with the object of acquiring a practical knowledge of law. After under Mr. Stroud for six months he will join a barrister's chamber for a year and thus acquire a thorough practical knowledge that will stand him in good stead in his profession. Last year Mr. Wadia competed for one of the Oriental Scholarships connected with the Cooseley Trust, and by his proficiency in Gujarati won a scholarship of £30 tenable for three years. Mr. Wadia has also distinguished himself in London as a cyclist, and won several cups and prizes in bicycle races.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NEW SHERIFF.—Telegrams from different parts of India and China continue to be received by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, congratulating him upon his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay. A telegram from the Hon. Mr. B. Bhuskate, president of the Fire Relief Fund Committee of Burhanpur, says :—"Fire Relief Fund Committee, Burhanpur, most heartily congratulates you upon your becoming Sheriff of Bombay." A telegram from Mr. Abdoolally Ebrahim, Hongkong, states :—" Borah community of Hongkong have heard with much pleasure of your appointment to the office of Sheriff of Bombay. Hearty congratulations." The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji presided at a meeting of the Mahomedan community convened under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, at the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Hornby Road, at 4 p.m., on Saturday next.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Forjett Street, touching the death of Tookaram Govind, aged twenty-five years, a mill-labourer, residing with his uncle in that locality. The deceased had been for the last two months in ill-health, with pain in the abdomen, and used to take medicine from a dispensary at Mazagon. On Friday last, Tookaram complained to his uncle that he was disgusted with his miserable life and would prefer death. On Sunday night the uncle sat up with the deceased until midnight and then fell asleep. When the uncle got up at 4 o'clock, he found the deceased was not in the bed. A search was made, but as no trace of him could be obtained, a report was made to the police at the Chowpatty police station. On Wednesday afternoon, the body of the deceased, greatly decomposed, was found floating on the surface of the water in a well near the house. There were no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AFTER ALL A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chintaman Waman *alias* Nana was brought in custody on remand with cheating and forgery in respect of two money orders of the value of Rs. 8-14 and Rs. 4-14, respectively. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted. Hari Narayan, the post man, was re-called. In answering questions by the court, he said that he went to the chawl to make inquiries in connection with the money orders about a month and a-half after he had paid the second sum to the accused. He gave his description as a man of twenty-five years of age. When he gave money to the man, he suspected that he had a cataract in his eye. Mr. Little here remarked that it was very likely a case of mistaken identity. The magistrate thought so too, and accordingly ordered the discharge of the accused. Considering it to be rather a hard case, his Worship ordered that the accused be provided with funds to return to Baroda, from which place he had been brought to Bombay.

AN ACCUSED PERSON ATTACKED WITH PLAGUE'—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Wilson informed Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, that a warrant of arrest had been issued by the court against Chunilal Mulchand, at the instance of Poonamchand Hira, a partner in the firm of Jaisha Ludha & Co., on charges of cheating and embezzlement. When arrested Chunilal was found to be suffering from plague, and was removed to the Arthur Road Plague Hospital for treatment. The court adjourned the case till the 27th instant, pending the recovery of the accused. The information, which was filed by the complainant, stated that the accused represented himself to be in the employ of a merchant, named Nathalal Narayan. He produced an ingot of gold, and said his master wanted money on its pledge. The complainant was subsequently informed that the accused had offered the same ingot to another person under a different name. Suspecting foulplay he filed the piece, and found that a silver bar had been cleverly plated on. Inspector Wilson has succeeded in recovering Rs. 2,249 of the stolen property.

MAHOMEDAN MOOLA BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Mahomed Abdulla, a Mahomedan moola, aged fifty years, residing at 2nd Cross Lane, Sonapore. About 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, deceased asked his wife, Khatizabee, for a bottle of soda-water. Khatiza fetched a bottle, and the deceased having drank the contents, she took the empty bottle back to the shop. Mahomed was then seated on a cot, dressed in a bundee and a pair of trousers, and a naked kerosine oil lamp was burning on a chatty near by. When Khatiza returned in about ten minutes, she found deceased lying on his face in the water-closet with his clothes on fire. She pulled the burning clothes off his body and extinguished the fire by pouring over it a chatty full of water. Deceased was burnt all over his face, shoulders, chest, arms, hands, etc., but was conscious, and on being questioned by the wife as to how the incident happened, said that as he was going to the water-closet with the lamp in his hand his clothes caught fire from the lamp. The police were informed, and Mahomed was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he became worse and died in the course of the day. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE PROSECUTION UNDER THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Essabhoy Thavar, a Khoja merchant, stands charged with committing breach of the Indian Emigration Act. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution having concluded, Mr. Craigie read a written statement of the accused, which corresponded with the line of defence adopted by Mr. Craigie while cross-examining witnesses for the prosecution. He said that he had all along acted on instructions given to him by Mr. Currie, and that he had not entered into any agreement with the coolies, who had proceeded to Beira either by the s. s. Chyebassa or by the Kerbella. He had advanced money to several coolies. They were very much afraid of plague, and most of them had come down to Bombay on account of the famine that prevailed in the mofussil. Mr. Little then summed up, and in the course of his arguments contended that it was clearly proved both by written and oral evidence that the coolies were not "free labourers," and that the accused had committed a breach of the Act in a very gross manner. On behalf of the defence Mr. Craigie submitted that the most important point which turned in favour of the accused was that no agreement whatever had been made with the coolies "to labour for hire," and no reliable evidence had been forthcoming to that effect. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company had acted in a very open manner; had given every facility in their power to the prosecution by placing at their disposal the whole of the correspondence; and their conduct was not that of men who wanted to conceal anything or to do anything illegal. The case was adjourned till to-day.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr. D. I. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer of this institution, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 21st November to 31st December, 1897 :—(Towards the General Fund)—Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, Rs 100; Bai Serinbhai Dinshaw, Rs 100; Mr Dossabhoy Byramjee Minwalla, Messrs K J Soopariwalla and Co, and a Parsi well wisher, each Rs 51; H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luckshmishwar Singh, Bahadur, G C I E, Rs 50; a gentleman, Rs 25; H H Raja Ranjit Sinha Bahadur, Rs 15; Mr R P Kharas, Rs 11; Messrs Borjorjee and Dorabjee Nanabhoy and Mr Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Metha, each Rs 10; Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangir, C I E, (monthly subscriber), Rs 6; Mr M Dinshaw, Rs 5, and Mr Nanu N Kothare' (monthly subscriber) Rs 1. (Christmas List).—H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E, (Governor of Bombay), Sir George Cotton, K, the Hon'ble Mr Nowrosjee N Wadia, C I E, Bai Dhabai Nesserwanjee Petit, Credit Lyonnais, French Bank, and Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, each Rs 10; the Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Strachey, the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr A S Moriarty, ICS, the Hon'ble Mr P Thesiger, Brigadier-General F Ventris, E W K, K A E, Mr H R Dunk, Mr Alex J Agabeg, Mr H E E Procter, Mr P F Fischer, I M S, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, Mr L Penny, C E, Mr D M Hamilton, Mr I O'Callaghan, E T C, H G, H R G, C B L, E F N, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Standard Oil Co of New York, H J R, Mrs A Bapty, Bomanjee Eduljee Camaji Charity Fund, I S F, Mr P B Warburton, C, Mrs Flora Sassoon, D H G, Mr Ardeshir P Setna, Mrs G A Pitta, Mr P C H Snow, I C S, J H Du B, W L and Co, Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, S B B, and Mr W Richardson, each Rs. 5; Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C I E, Mr Nanu N Kothare, M O, I A I, J P, D C I S P, and Mr Dossabhoy Cursetji, each Rs 3; I B, F R, C C B, and by a Parsee, each Rs 2; S H B, H E B, E M D, and one Parsee, each Rs 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged. The Managing Committee have much pleasure to announce that H H Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur and H H Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur have kindly consented to become honorary patrons of the institution.

A WARM TERMINATION TO A VISIT.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Volume prosecuted Dhanji Nowrasji Kamani and Juggonnath, Framji Hormusji, Nathoo Jeena, and Maneckji Jeejeebhoy, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Rahimtulla Hooseinbux and Abdulla Ludha, both Mahomedans, by means of sticks. Jarbai Tyramji, a Parsee woman, was charged, at the latter stage of the proceedings, with abetting one of the two offence. Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended. The first accused is the son of the accused Jarbai, and they resided in a house at Gilder Street. On the night of the 20th ultimo, the two complainants, in company of a friend, named Sayid Adam, were, while on their way home from Haji Ali, going along the Gilder Street, when they were accosted by the woman Jarbai. Both the complainants and their friend entered her house, where she treated them with liquor. Just as they were leaving the place, the accused Jarbai asked complainant, Abdoola, why he did not send his sister to her (Jarbai's) house. Abdoola replied that he would not allow his sister to visit such a place. The accused Jarbai, it was alleged, thereupon abused and threatened Abdoola. Immediately after the complainants had left the woman, Jarbai set the first accused, her son, and the others, who were her servants, to give them a thrashing. The accused, armed with sticks, chased complainants. No. 1 gave a blow to Abdoola and knocked him down, while other accused assaulted him with fists and kicks. The other complainant, Rahimtulla, was then attacked. He was also knocked down and belaboured. The police, under Inspector Saundersan, came upon the scene, and the first five accused were arrested. The accused Jarbai, who was the cause of the assault, but who had remained in the house as if she had nothing to do with the affair, was not taken in custody, as there was then nothing to show that she had incited the accused to do the mischief. The injured men were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that they had sustained contused wounds on their head and wheals on their body. They were detained under treatment until Friday, when their injuries having healed up, they were discharged. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of one of the complainants, ordered the police to issue a summons against Jarbai for abetment of the offence, as it was then discovered that she was at the bottom of the affair. She was accordingly summoned and charged along with the other accused. It was urged on behalf of the defence that both the complainants, while under the influence of liquor, had a fall and sustained the injury. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced Jarbai and her son (Nos. 6 and 1) to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 30 each. Out of the realisation of the fine Rs. 20 were awarded to each of the complainants.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana annual sports commenced yesterday afternoon, in the spacious compound of the Railway employes' quarters, at Parel. The compound was decorated with flags and bunting, and the racecourse was excellently laid out. The programme of the day was successfully carried out by the honorary secretary, Mr. A. Sawyers, who was assisted by Messrs. B. Johnson, A. Paterson, W. Fry, H. Furbisher, Z. J. Clarke, and Sergeant Instructor Pearce. The members and their friends turned out in a large number to witness the sports. Merry-go-rounds were erected for the benefit of the children, who heartily enjoyed this and other amusements provided for them. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band was in attendance, and played a well selected programme of music. The following are the results of the day's events :—

I. Event.—75 yards. Girls' Skipping Handicap. For girls over 8 and under 14 years of age. (Members)—Ada Johnson, 1; Annie Fry, 2; Daisy Johnson, 3; and Maggie Paterson, 4.

II. Event.—100 yards. Boys' Handicap. For boys up to 19 years (Members)—P. Malone, 1; B. Furbisher, 2; John Paterson, 3; and Jim Paterson, 4.

III. Event.—Siamese Twin Race, (open)—Lyons and Westerman, 1; Allan and Bainbridge, 2; and Rebeiro and King, 3.

IV. Event.—50 yards. Handicap. For girls under 8 years—Daisy Johnson, 1; Dorothy Paterson, 2; and May Malone, 3.

V. Event.—100 yards, Handicap. (Members)—Albert Fry, 1; George Lyons, 2; and A. Irwing, 3.

VI. Event.—Lap Handicap. For boys up to 16 years. (Members)—John Paterson, 1; P. Malone, 2; Jim Paterson, 3; and King, 4.

VII. Event.—Obstacle Race. Costume members—Lyons, 1; M. Rebeiro, 2; and Westerman, 3.

VIII. Event.—50 yards. Boys' Handicap. For boys under 5 years. (Members)—P. Clark, 1; W. Malone, 2; and R. Clark, 3.

IX. Event.—Native Obstacle Race. Several native workmen competed in this event, which produced great amusement.

X. Event.—Quarter-mile Handicap, (open).—C. D. King, 1; C. Rebeiro, 2; and C. Perry, 3.

XI. Event.—100 yards. Girls' Handicap. For girls up to 14 years. (Members)—Daisy Johnson, 1; E. Johnson, 2; F. Jamson, 3; and M. Malone, 4.

XII. Event.—Back and Back Race (Members)—Hemmingway and Pridmore, 1; King and Todd, 2; and Westerman and Lyons, 3.

XIII. Event.—Native Obstacle Race. Some natives took part in this event.

XIV. Event.—Sack Race. (Members)—Westerman, 1; Rebeiro, 2; and Irwing, 3.

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SOME INTERESTING OLD BOOKS.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. MACMILLAN continued his paper on the above subject before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society as follows :—Of the many Italian books in our library belonging to the latter half of the sixteenth century, I can only find time to call your attention to a splendid illustrated description of Cremona, printed in that city in 1585, and dedicated to Philip II. of Spain. It contains several large full-page illustrations, and a plan of the town that has to be doubled up. Among the many lifelike portraits on its pages is an almost contemporary picture of Mary of England, who gains her place in the book as the wife of the Spanish monarch to which it is dedicated. Gilt is profusely employed in the ornamentation of the book, and every page is embellished with an elaborate border.

I omit the mention of other Italian books in our possession, dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century, in order to press on to a work of great importance in the history of science and literature. Among the scientific books in our library may be found the original edition of the Dialogo dei due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo (Dialogue of the two greatest Systems of the Universe), in which he discusses the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems. The work was finished in 1630, but some two years elapsed before the permission to print it could be obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities, who suspected that it was heterodox. At last the necessary imprimatura were obtained, and the book was published at Florence in 1632 by Giovanni Batista Landini. The great work took Europe by storm, but brought Galileo into great trouble. He was summoned before the Inquisition, and threatened with torture, although not actually tortured. Galileo recanted the Copernican doctrine, but was nevertheless condemned to be imprisoned. He did not, however, remain long in the custody of the Inquisition, and does not appear to have been actually put into prison. He was only confined within certain limits, and could not return to Flourence for some months. In fact it is evident that the woes of the starry Galileo have been considerably exaggerated. The greatest number of many old Italian books in the library were probably presented by Mounstuart Elphinstone and Sir James Mackintosh, the founder of the Literary Society, who was a zealous student of Italian literature. The inscription on the MS. of Dante shows that it was presented by Elphinstone. Mackintosh is known to have presented many books to the library. He was a great book collector, and his journal shows that he was studying Italian literature when he was in Bombay.

Before proceeding to the oldest English books in the library, we must consider a curious and interesting work closely connected with England, namely Du Bry's Americae Descriptio (Description of America), written in Latin, printed at Frankfort, and embellished with many quaint and graphic pictures of the natives of the country. Unfortunately the copy of this rare work in our library is in a mutilated state. The first part of the book is a Latin translation of Thoms Harriot's "Brief and True Report of the new found land of Virginia." Thomas Harriot is described without exaggeration by a contemporary as being "that true lover of virtue, and great learned professor of all arts and knowledges who lived there (in Virginia) in the time of the first colony, spake the Indian language, reached the savage mind, and made many proofs of the riches of the soil, and commodities thereof." He was mathematical tutor to Sir W. Raleigh, and accompanied Sir Richard Grenville, the hero of the Revenge, to Virginia in 1585. The reader of this old work naturally turns over the leaves to see what is the story of the two familiar vegetable products with which the names of Virginia and Raleigh are indissolubly connected. "There is an indigenous plant," we read, "called by the natives Uppowoc. Its leaves dried to dust are placed in certain small tubes formed of clay, lighted, and the smoke is drawn through the mouth. The smoke thus drawn is of a sweet vertue, which purgeth from the head and belly and cleanses and opens the passages of the body. Those who use it not only save their bodies from obstructions, but are quickly freed from those that they have, provided they are not of too long standing. Hence their bodies are healthy, and it does not number to be found among them the many severe diseases by which we are so much troubled in England." Smokers will be gratified to hear this early appreciation of their favourite poison. The following is obviously an account of the potato. "Openauk are round roots, some of the size of a walnut, as nuts, others much bigger. They grow in wet and marshy places, many clustering together as if they were strung on a rope. Cooked in water or otherwise they supply good nourishment."

There are traditions in the office of the Society that the library used to possess fragments of an English book printed by Caxton, and another one on the subject of the Curfew Bell addressed to Henry VII or Henry VIII, but these have disappeared, and the earliest specimen of English printing now to be found in the library dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. Our oldest English book is "An Expos[illegible]ye" by Sir William Saunford. We find ourselves here once more in the age of the undeveloped title-page, as the title only occupies the upper half of the page on which it is printed. The author of the work was born in 1509, and being a zealous Roman Catholic was made Queen's Sergeant on the accession of Queen Mary. He was knighted in 1554 and died in 1555. The work before us was finished in 1548, the year after the death of Henry VIII. and dedicated "to the right worshipful and his singular frinde Nicholas Bacon," father of the great Bacon. It was not published until 1567 at which date it appeared with a prefatory letter addressed by Richard Tosseil, the printer. It is printed in Gothic characters, except the Latin quotations, which are in Roman type, and Mr. Tottell's letter, which is printed in italics. The book is almost untouched by the book worms, and is in a capital state of preservation. It is, however a dry legal treatise of little interest to the general reader.

The second oldest English book in the library is "The Historie of the World, commonly called the Natural

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla's and Co.'s "CHOLERIAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Ballwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success by the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

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The Professer speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m. Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
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At Livery, including Syes per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 7 lakhs of Bills were allotted, Bombay getting 2 lakhs, and Madras, tenders at the minimum rate of 1s. 3 31-32d. being accepted in full, 10 lakhs Wire Transfers were also allotted to Calcutta, 18 lakhs to Bombay, and 5 lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

Consols and Indian Sterling loan were unchanged in London yesterday, at Rs. 112 13-16 and 117, respectively. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver remained at 26¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 3/8th cent. cheaper at 57¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 3/8 cent. lower, at 4·84¾ dollars. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities in London advanced 1/8th, say to £62 5-8. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £56 per ton; and Yellow Metal, at 4 15-16. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 3 5-32d. for January deliveries, and 3 11-32d. for May-June. The day's Sales aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 5 15-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 4 points lower for April and 5 for July, at 5·78 cents, and 5·89 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales; and the arrivals at the Ports for three years to date compare as follows :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	48,000	21,000	15,000
Four days' do. ...	300,000	101,000	76,000
Since 1st September ...	5,654,000	5,182,000	3,720,000

We annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, delayed in the absence of the usual figures by wire.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	18[illegible]
Week's Receipts	294,000	192,000	141,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	87,000	89,000	54,000
" Continent	127,000	74,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	5,281,000	5,051,000	3,644,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,242,00	1,994,000	1,462,000
" " to Continent do. ...	3,589,000	1,59[illegible],000	1,2[illegible],000
" Stock in the Ports	1,210,000	1,208,000	1,065,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,550,000	4,326,930	4,230,980
" Surats	57,000	140,540	214,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	910,000	1,071,300	1,116,300
" London	3,000	8,400	4,500
American Afloat	300,000	33[illegible],500	160,000
East Indian	2,000	19,000	7,000
Total ...	1,215,000	1,476,600	1,287,800
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 1-4d.	4 1-16d.	4 19-32d.
" Good Dhollera	2 23-32d.	3 7-16d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	5-8d.	25-32d

The Mills have been entirely out of our local Cotton Market to-day, and the 1,750 bales reported to have changed hands have consisted entirely of purchases by Exporters, made up of 700 Daulis, at Rs. 137; 500 Akola, at Rs. 145-6; 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 150; 150 Parola, at Rs. 137; and 100 each of Poolgaum, at Rs. 148; and Chopda, at Rs. 139 per candy. The market closed dull this evening; but with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,082 bales.
Wheat	3,214 cwts.
Linseed	6,380 "
Rapeseed	1,512 "
Gingellyseed	2,355 "
Rice	1,818 "

FREIGHTS are dull. Ready toonage is in excess of shippers' requirements; and as new business is not passing freely shippers are independent of ready requirements and prefer late shipment when they look for a lower Exchange, and cheaper Produce.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but speculators coming in as buyers, the market gave way to the extent of 3-32d. for Bank Paper, and 1-16d. for three months' sight Bills. Later on, however, Calcutta rates coming firm, with orders to sell in this market, rates here again steadied, and closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16.	"
Frances do.	1'093-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day; but the cash price has been maintained at 95; while 3 1-2 per Cents. for next month's settlement have been quoted at 95½. For Threes the (nominal) quotation is 87½.

SHARES.—There has been more movement to-day than for several days past, and prices show a tendency to decline.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 13-16

3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

2½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 5 8

Bar Silver 26 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamar Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan left here at 8 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9½ a.m., on Sunday next.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 13th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,80,000	2,80,800	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,088	48,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks...	28,81,088	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,25,780	2,80,674	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	166	3	231
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719
Decrease for the week				Rs. 8,291
Increase to date				" 1,53,542

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PREVOST—January 8, at Cheltenham, the wife of F. A. Prevost, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—January 5, at Lucknow, the wife of John M Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNNE—BOND—New Years Day, at Partabgarh, Oudh, by the Rev. A. H. Wright, Secretary, C. M. S., Walter Clement Goddard Dunne, Court of Wards, younger son of Rev. D. Dunne, to Louise Isabel, second daughter of Dr. S. Patterson Bond, Superintendent, Chunar Jail.

JOHN—CHOPIN—January 8, at the Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev. Fr. Damasus, O. C., George Antony, second son of the late Nicholas John, to Mary Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chopin, Lahore.

DEATHS.

EWART—January 7 at the General Hospital, Rawalpindi, from the effects of enteric fever, contracted on Field Service Charles George Edmundson Ewart, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 28 years.

MCARDLE—January 4, at Ferozepore, Mary McArdle, *nee* Hartnett, in the 76th year of her age.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.

WE are in the habit of boasting, not without good cause, that the British Empire girdles the world and occupies one-sixth of the habitable surface of the globe. We ought rather to sit in sackcloth and ashes because through some weakness of fibre or blindness to our own interest we have given away, under our hand and seal, millions of square miles of the best territory in America. We allowed ourselves to be bluffed out of sovereign rights by a handful of revolted colonists. Mr. T. Hodgins, Q. C., tells the painful and humiliating story in a deeply interesting article in the current *Asiatic Quarterly*. The writer gives his authorities for his narrative of the negotiations between the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, in which the former acquitted themselves like fools and the latter, not to put too fine a point on it, like knaves. He quotes from manuscript documents, in the public Record Office in London, which have not hitherto been published in State Papers or histories. We cannot be charged with harshness or want of politeness in our reference to the American representatives, seeing that John Adams wrote of the task on which he and his colleagues were engaged, as "a difficult errand in diplomacy, especially under circumstances demanding wariness and adroitness, if not even craft and dissimulation." Of the latter qualities there was enough and to spare. The negotiations were the outcome of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown to a Franco American force, the disaster being fatal to Lord North's Ministry. Lord Rockingham took office, prepared to bring the war to an end by recognising the independence of the thirteen colonies. Lord Shelburne, who was to be Foreign Secretary, before his appointment sent a message to Dr. Franklin, the representative of the United States in Paris, intimating that he would be pleased to hear from him. Franklin responded with the expression of a hope that the change of public opinion in England would produce a general peace. When the answer was received, Shelburne was in office, and he at once, without communicating with his colleagues, despatched a well-to do Scotsman, a merchant in the City of London, to open negotiations with Franklin in Paris. Mr. Richard Oswald was introduced by a letter from Lord Shelburne as "a pacifical man, conversant in those negotiations which are interesting to mankind." The Foreign Secretary must certainly have put on his full-bottomed wig when writing that letter of introduction. Franklin's opinion of Oswald was that he was "a plain and sincere old man desirous of doing good." The old man had been an army contractor. He married a lady who brought him considerable estates in the West Indies and America, which may have given rise to the notion that he was an expert in the affairs of the American continent. Dr. Franklin had suggested his appointment because "he could get along easily with them." Franklin had as his colleagues Adams and two other Americans, as astute and adroit as that continent has ever produced. They explained to themselves their good fortune in having to deal with Oswald, to the mistake consistently made by Great Britain, of underrating the people with whom she had to deal, because they had been her dependents. The American Commissioners were at one as to the claim for independence and the repudiation of national responsibility for the action of the different States in confiscating the property, and imprisoning or exiling loyal British subjects. But each of them had a special claim of his own to urge in the national interest. Franklin sought to obtain the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States. Jay, Minister to Spain, formerly President of Congress, and then Chief Justice of New York, was resolved upon the extension of the colonial frontier across Canadian territory to the Mississipi. Adams was specially interested in securing the right of New England to fish in Canadian waters. Oswald informed Franklin of Lord Shelburne's desire for peace, and asked for an expression of his views. He was forthwith handed a confidential paper, entitled "Notes for mere conversation matter between Mr. Oswald and Mr. Franklin."

One of the subjects for conversation was, that the whole of Canada and Nova Scotia should be voluntarily ceded to the United States. These confidential notes were given to Lord Shelburne, who said nothing about them to his colleagues. The notes suggested, as a reason for the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia, that lands could be provided therein to compensate the colonists for the villages and houses burnt by the British troops and their Indians, and to indemnify the royalists for the confiscation of their estates. The Canada paper was returned to Franklin by Oswald, who told him that it had made an impression, and that if the question was deferred till later, America might receive Canada and Nova Scotia. The candid Oswald also said that the conquest of Canada had been injurious to Great Britain, and that he would, at Franklin's suggestion, urge that the Government should make a voluntary offer of Canada. He gave himself away by adding that two members of the Cabinet were not very averse to the proposal, "though Fox seemed startled by it." On the death of Rockingham, Shelburne became Prime Minister, and Mr. Jay, ex-President of Congress, drafted the Commission making Oswald Plenipotentiary to negotiate the conditions of peace. Oswald informed Franklin that he had advised the Ministers that Canada should be given up to the United States to prevent future differences arising, "such a country being worth nothing and of no importance." Franklin knew better. The year after the conquest of Canada from France, he protested against its rendition: "If we keep it, all the country from the St. Lawrence to the Mississipi will in another century be filled with British people . . . . extend your influence round the globe and all the world." The Canadian territory at that time was little short of four million square miles, and extended south to where the Chio flowed into the Mississipi, a fertile region in which nine states have since been created. Lord Shelburne sent to Paris a Mr. Vaughan, to assure Dr. Franklin, his personal friend, that the change of Prime Ministers would not cause any change of policy. Vaughan added that the best men in England favoured the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia. The French and Spanish Governments took alarm at the proposal to extend the territory of the New Republic to the Mississipi, and to their claim to share the Newfoundland fisheries. The French Foreign Minister told the American Commissioners that France would not continue the war for American objects, and informed the British Ambassador, that France and Spain desired to exclude the Republic from the Mississipi, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Fisheries. He urged that Great Britain should concert measures with those Powers to that end. But all in vain. The Congress was reduced to great straits by the defeat at sea of their French allies; they wanted money to pay the troops. Congress directed the Commissioners to terminate the war without insisting on the Mississipi boundary or the Fisheries. Franklin was informed that the treasury was empty and that there was no means of filling it. The Commissioners deliberately disobeyed their instruction; insisted on the Fishery rights, and told Mr. Vaughan to consider whether there could be any real peace with Canada or Nova Scotia in the hands of the English. Oswald agreed to a treaty drafted by Chief Justice Jay, ceding to the thirteen states the Canadian territory up to the Mississipi, and a good deal besides, and the right of fishing even within the three miles' limit on the Canadian shore. Jay urged the surrender of every part of the remainder of Canada. Finding that these conditions were provisionally accepted, Franklin mended his hand and stipulated for half-a-million of money for the sufferers in the American cause, and that the back lands of Canada should be given up. Some members of the Cabinet resented Oswald's approval of these extravagant terms, and desired that he should be recalled. The majority decided that he should remain, and the bargain was struck on the American basis.

The better half of Canada was ceded, and while Great Britain retained a right to the free navigation of the Mississipi, she was denied exit or entrance for her ships. The Royalists were not only refused compensation, they were imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, and dragged through horse-poads. All of them were turned out of their houses and plundered. Twenty-four were hanged on a gallows, in sight of the British fleet with the Army and refugees on board. When the King came to understand the extent of the sacrifice of the public interests, he wrote to Lord Shelburne, saying that he "made frequent prayers to Heaven to guide me so to act, that posterity may not lay the down fall of this once respectable Empire at my door." Lord Shelburne was alarmed, and wrote to Oswald that the nation would rise to do itself justice, and to recover its wounded honour. He sent Mr. Strachey, who had been Secretary to Lord Clive, and was then Under-Foreign Secretary, to insist upon the retention of the original boundaries of Canada and obtain other modifications of the provisional treaty. Strachey showed great energy and obtained some slight rectifications of frontier, but the American Commissioners would yield no more. He made the mistake of not communicating with the French Minister, who was indignant when he found that, in defiance of the orders of Congress that the French Government should be informed of all proposals, they had secretly concluded a treaty of which France disapproved. Canada was hopelessly crippled, and has been ever since at the mercy of American aggression in one shape or another. Mr. Goldwin Smith adduces the want of natural frontiers, coupled with the fact that all the natural markets are in the fertile region to the south, signed away to the revolted colonies, as a reason for accepting the inevitable and becoming absorbed in the United States. That would be the realisation of Franklin's proposal in 1783. The Canadian population, however, are loyally true to the British connection. The dismemberment of Canada was effected by the craft and dissimulation of one set of diplomatists and the phenomenal incapacity and weakness of the other. Does the Foreign Office make similar blunders and show similar weakness in the present day? Mr. A. Michie, in an article in the same *Quarterly* on the situation in China, would answer emphatically that it does. He compares the Foreign Secretary to the head of an important business, who is incessantly worried by actions for trespass and attendances at police courts, and who is forced to choose between leaving his squabbles to his bailiffs, or his business to his clerk. Business does not thrive under such conditions, neither do the affairs of an Empire. "Our natural inheritance was China, with its three hundred and sixty millions of ready made customers. This great commercial prize was in our hands, and a hundred Africas would never compensate us for the loss of it." That is to say, the Foreign Office has contrived to lose us our inheritance of China at the close of the present century, as it lost the half of the Dominion of Canada by its folly and weakness over a hundred years ago. What will Lord Salisbury say to that indictment?

FROM a death-rate in the city of Bombay of 65·80 per mille in the week ending January 4th to one of 81·18 in the sennight ending on Tuesday last is a serious rise, but still the recrudesence of the plague has not brought the mortality up to the high figures of twelve months ago. The total deaths for the seven days ending January 12, 1897, were 1,638, as against 1,307 in the past week. The number of fatal plague cases is returned at 450, as against 335 in the corresponding week of last year. Neither figure is accurate, but the former is much nearer the mark than was the latter, for though concealment is widely practised the machinery now in motion to detect cases is larger and more efficient than it was twelve months ago. But that it still fails to effect an accurate registration in all cases is shown by the fact that last week the deaths in excess of the mean for five years (including the high figures of 1897) were 926, or 476 in addition to the reported plague mortality. Under these circumstances Government have deemed it advisable to add to the powers of the Plague Committee, authority to compel correct registration. Under the new rules now in force, any death whatever its cause, has to be reported by members of the family or occupants of the house where it occurs to the nearest district or sub-divisional medical officer, or plague authority specially appointed for the purpose. On receipt of the information the medical officer "or some reliable subordinate" must attend at the house where the death has occurred, to verify the information given, and may grant a certificate that the death has been registered. Without the production of such certificate medical officers and plague authorities are empowered "to detain or cause to be detained any one of the funeral party at the place of cremation or burial, or tower of silence," until the required information has been "clearly ascertained." These rules anticipate the proposed amendment of the registration law over which so much time has been spent by the Corporation by references to one Committee after another. They are also more stringent—too stringent to be made permanent by law, but their temporary promulgation is called for to meet the systematic resort to concealment and deception that has marked the second outbreak of plague no less strongly than the first. The proposed amendment of municipal law provides for the detention of the body in cases in which certificates are not forthcoming, but this detention can only be for a very short time—the shorter the better for the health of mourners and officials alike. But the power to detain a member of the funeral party as a kind of hostage for the production of particulars of death is subject to no such limitation. It is an ordeal from which mourners will shrink, and rather than run the risk of undergoing it they will in most cases give the notice of death required. On the other hand, it is to be feared that the heartless practice of leaving corpses deserted in the street in the darkness of the night will be resorted to with increased frequency by relatives anxious to avoid the inconveniences of contact segregation. The rules entirely leave out of account the certificates of private practitioners, and their practical effect will be to bring every death in the city under the purview and investigation of the plague authorities. Another recent order provides that outward passes exempting from quarantine will no longer be given unless seven days have been spent by applicants (other than those returning within a week) in the Detention Camp at Mody Khana. The fact is that as the epidemic retains its unwelcome hold on the city with increasing obstinacy it is met by increased stringency in the plague regulations. It is satisfactory that the urgency of the call for a much freer resort to the protective measure of inoculation than hitherto is being met by the Municipal authorities. Six new inoculation stations have lately been opened in various parts of the town, but the Standing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday asked the Municipal Commissioner to increase these facilities, so as to ensure a more extended application of this protective measure to the city, and also to invite the hearty co-operation of medical practitioners generally in these efforts. Evidence accumulates daily as to the advantages of Prof. Haffkine's preventive treatment, and its value is so well recognised by members of the medical profession that even Dr. Bahadurji, who two or three years ago bitterly opposed the Pasteur treatment in any form, now comes forward and urges that inoculation against plague should be made compulsory. There are, however, no indications that the masses are averse to it, and there is good reason to believe that as facilities for inoculation increase the number of applicants for the protection it affords will be correspondingly large. This would especially be the case if the plague authorities in Bombay could see their way to place inoculated persons on a different footing to persons not so protected, by limiting in their case the period of detention under observation. It is far better that the people at large should come forward of their own free will for inoculation than that compulsory powers should be exercised in a large city like Bombay. Voluntary submission to inoculation (for which most ample facilities should exist) must be given a trial before compulsion is resorted to.

THE

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALLEGED BOER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The *Globe* publishes a Boer plan of campaign, the execution of which was only prevented by the outbreak of rinderpest, and according to which it was arranged to declare war against the British suddenly on some pretext or other, and then within forty-eight hours to seize Kimberley and Newcastle and two other strategic points. These points were then to be held until terms were made, which were to include the effacement of the Imperial factor in Natal and Cape Colony.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

The capital town of the Island of Amboina, in the Molucca Group, has been demolished by an earthquake.

Fifty persons were killed and two hundred injured.

THE CRIPPLEGATE FIRE.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The verdict of the jury in the case of the Cripplegate fire is that it was caused by some person unknown.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

A new Japanese Cabinet has been formed with the Marquis Ito as Premier, and Baron Nissi as Foreign Minister.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS ORDERED TO EGYPT.

The "Morning Post" states that the Grenadier Guards at Gibraltar have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Egypt.

THE PLYMOUTH ELECTION.

Mr. Mendl, the Radical candidate, has been elected member for Plymouth by a majority of 164 votes, defeating Mr. Guest, the Conservative candidate, and replacing Mr. Harrison, the deceased, Liberal member.

The polling was as follows :—Mr. Mendl, 5,986 ; and Mr. Guest, 5,802 votes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The P. O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 3 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE SIND HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, JAN. 12.

The annual immigration of zamindars, sardars, and horse-owners from the surrounding country into Jacobabad on the occasion of the Sind Horse Show has been unusually great this year, the Governor's visit having imparted the stimulus needed. The cantonment is dotted with camps. On the east is the camp of the Mir of Khairpore, who arrived with his followers on Monday ; on the west the Judicial Commissioners, while not far off from the station, and in a well wooded portion of the cantonment are tents of the Commissioner in Sind. Half a battery of artillery of the 53rd Field and a detachment of Baluchis with Band arrived on Sunday by the Questa mail with his Excellency, and the party arrived at Jacobabad punctually at midnight on Tuesday. His Excellency did not, however, alight till 9 a.m. to-day, when he received and replied, on the station, to the address of the District Board and Municipal Commissioners from the Jacobabad District. The board and Municipal Commissioners expressed their respectful sympathy with his Excellency in the anxious time through which the presidency had passed and trusted that the grievous conditions would soon disappear. They were able to testify to a year of unusual plenty, the result of favourable inundations and measures adopted by Government in effecting the clearance of certain canals. Lands never yet cultivated had during the past year come under cultivation, resulting in the increase of nearly two lakhs of land revenue. They regretted that the exigencies of State had prevented the usual distribution of Takavi especially as in the past the owners of land in these parts had suffered from a succession of bad seasons. The went of Government assistance had therefore been seriously felt ; local works have progressed and the Municipality has been re-organized and the public health and the sanitation of the town improved. They hope that the system of the village police would be extended.

HIS EXCELLENCY IN REPLY

said it gave him much pleasure to come once more to Jacobabad and spend a short time in this invigorating climate. He congratulated the Municipal Commissioners on the fact that the city had escaped the plague, and more especially on last year's plentiful crops, and hoped that the price of grain would fall. He referred to the famine in the Deccan, and said it was satisfactory to come to a place where there had been no famine. In referring to the measures which Government had adopted to check the plague he would particularly mention that those measures would never have been effective had it not been for the self-denying energy on the part of Government officials in every branch of the service. He had much pleasure in visiting the horse show as anything connected with horse breeding, and horses peculiarly interested him, knowing that horses in this part of the world are famous for their excellence. A salute of 17 guns was fired. The band of the Baluch regiment with a guard-of-honour under Captain Southby were in attendance. His Excellency and party then drove to the Commissioner's camp, escorted by a detachment of the Jacob's Horse.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOON ASCENT.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Commissioner of Sind, the Commissioner of Jacobabad, the Collectors of the surrounding districts, officers and Sardars of Sind and Baluchistan, his Highness the Mir of Khairpur, who has been knighted with the K. G. C. I. E., and his followers, were among about 75,000 people who had congregated on the race course to witness Miss Beaumont's balloon ascension and parachute jump and the races. The time set for the ascension was between four and five. Promptly at four Lord Sandhurst and Staff arrived, and ten minutes later the inflation of the monster Jubilee (red, white, and blue) balloon was commenced, the balloon being fully inflated by 4-30. Miss Beaumont took her place on the trapeeze bar, and when Professor Van Tassell, who superintended the inflation, gave the signal by firing a gun, and seventy-five Baluchi men stepped back, the monster balloon with its living freight shot up like a skyrocket amid the deafening cheers of the entire crowd. The balloon rose at an almost perpendicular altitude of over 5,000 feet, when it seemed to stand still. The balloon when inflated stands 87 feet high, 85 feet through the equator, and resembles a football. When Miss Beaumont cut loose the silk parachute opened like a white rose through the wand of a fairy. Miss Beaumont struck *terra firma* inside the race course, where she was followed by crowds of people. On return she was congratulated by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst and all present, everyone declaring it to be the most successful ascension ever witnessed.

Prof. Van Tassell gives an exhibition of Edison's latest cinematograph, by order of the Mir of Khairpur, for his Excellency the Governor and Staff and officers.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ZAKKA KHEL MARAUDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

A small party of marauding Zakka Khels are said to have returned to the Khyber, but parties are engaged in destroying the Nikki and Sultan Khel village towers which had not been molested up to Tuesday night.

MURDER OF TWENTY COOLIES.

THE CAPTIVE SERGEANT.

A Mamani telegram of the 12th inst. says :—A raiding party of sixty Mada Khels, Aka Khels, and Zaodins are reported to have murdered twenty coolies, located in an enclosure below the Pioneers' picquet across the Bara River, carrying off six donkeys and a pony.

Telegraph wire was cut on the night of the 10th and again on the 12th.

Native reports state that Malik Shah Muhammad, with a Jirgah, left Sandapah on the 10th, bringing in Sergeant Walker with them.

Rustam, 11th.—General Jeffreys has reached Rustam, and was to reconnoitre yesterday towards Ambeyla. A good road has been made by Major Blunt over Sikri Baba, and is fit for country carts.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BONNERS.

Kingargali, 12th.—General Blood continues to push on into Bonner country. On the 12th he was to proceed to Tursak, where General Meklejohn with the remainder of the force, was to join him. Kingargali is being abandoned as the water-supply there is beginning to fail. General Blood will probably make Tursak his head-quarters for some days. The Bonnerwals seem inclined to submit. The health of the troops is exceptionally good. The transport is also healthy, only eight mules being sick out of 2,200, besides two mules and a pony lost in crossing the pass. The weather is fine, but there is slight indication of rain. A reconnaissance made on the 12th to the Bhuddist Road over the old pass showed it to be a steep five-foot graded pack road. Long stretches are disused and covered with jungle, but the revetments are still in fair condition.

It is understood that additional mule transport will be sent at once to the Bonner Field Force to enable General Jeffreys' Brigade to enter the enemy's country.

SUBMISSION OF THE AFRIDIS.

THE DAKKA KHEL STILL RECALCITRANT

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* says :—News from Bara states that the Malikdin Khel and Sipah section of the Afridis have paid up the portion of their fine, and surrendered the rifles demanded. The Kambar, Kuki, and Kamrai Khel are expected to do the same, but the Dakka Khel are still hostile.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

HER MAJESTY THANKS THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The Chapter of the Star of India held to-night, at Government House here, a very brilliant function.

At the close of the proceedings, his Excellency the Viceroy addressed the assembly, and after referring to famine, said : "Her Majesty has charged me to make known to the Princes and Chiefs of her Indian Empire Her Majesty's deep sense of the loyalty and devotion with which they have tendered the services of their troops and the resources of their States in the time of emergency ; and if her Majesty has throughout sympathised with us, she has also felt deeply the sympathy which in all loyalty and respect we have offered.

I desire to give this message from the last letter I had the honour to receive in Her Majesty's own words : 'The Queen-Empress wishes to say how much she is touched and gratified by the immense number of very loyal and kind addresses sent by the Princes and people of India in such beautiful cases and caskets, and she would wish the Viceroy to state openly what she has said above.''

THE CHAMPION POLO TOURNAMENT.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

The first entries for the Championship Polo Tournament closed on the 10th instant. The following teams have entered :—The Maharaja of Patiala's two teams, 18th Hussars, 5th Dragoon Guards, Durham Light Infantry, Calcutta Polo Club, and Lucknow Gymkhana.

Those concerned are reminded that the final entries close on January 25th. The tournament will be held in Lucknow during the Civil Service Cup week, the exact dates of play being settled by the Lucknow Executive.

MILITARY NEWS.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

Consequent on the reductions in the Army staff of the Tirah Field Force, the following officers return to ordinary duty :—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Thomsett ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Smith, R. A. ; Captain Drake, R. A., Captain Hoghton, Field Intelligence Officer ; and Lieutenant Lawrence Archer, Ordnance Officer. Further reductions are likely to be ordered shortly.

The post of Commandant of the Lines of Communication is not to be filled when Sir Power Palmer assumes charge of the Field Force.

Orders have been issued for all the Imperial Service troops in the Tirah Field Force to return to their states with the exception of the Nabha Contigent Infantry, which will go temporarily to Mardan for garrison duty.

Abolition of the post of Administrative Commissariat Officer, Burma, is under consideration, the proposal being that the office should be transferred to Ootacamund. Colonel Elliot, Commissary-General, Madras, will shortly meet Sir Mansfield Clarke in Burma, when the question will be decided.

DEATH OF SECOND LIEUT. COAST.

Second Lieutenant Coast, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday, at Nowshera, from enteric.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE PROPOSED CORDON.

POONA, JAN. 13.

To-day's plague figures show 12 cases and 12 deaths in the City ; one death in the Cantonment ; and 3 cases and one death in the Suburban limits.

What practically amounts to a cordon has been placed round Poona, picquets from this morning guarding the principal entrances into the place. Disinfection sheds are also being erected near the roads leading into the city, so that those coming by road will be disinfected. Proper work begins on Sunday.

THE MONETARY POSITION.

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

A short Bill will be introduced at to-morrow's meeting of the Viceregal Council "to provide for the issue of Currency Notes in exchange for Gold received in England."

It is the only business before the meeting, and it is understood that seven days will be allowed for the consideration of the measure, another meeting being held to-morrow week to pass it into law. In this case it will take effect from Friday morning, the 21st instant.

The rate in rupees at which Gold will be received will be fixed by notification hereafter. Its precise figure is still being considered, but it is not likely to be very far from one-and-fourpence and one thirty-second.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Select Committee on the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill are sitting daily in Calcutta, but the measure is so extensive that they are unlikely to complete their labours for some time.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill has not yet left the hands of the Bengal Government, but considerable progress is understood to have been made with its drafting. It will no doubt be introduced this Session, but is unlikely to be passed until later.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Another letter reached Ormara, to-day, from Lieutenant Turner, saying he is marching towards the coast unmolested. No news is yet in of Messrs. Hickie and Prouty, Assistant Surveyors of the party, but the authorities are now confident that they have escaped.

THE OUTLAW JAFFER KHAN IMPLICATED.

LAHORE, JAN. 13.

It now appears that the main camp of Captain Burn, of the Trigonometrical Survey, was attacked on the night of the 9th instant, at a place called Murji Hor, a few miles from Chambar. All guard and survey peons were killed, and Government treasure, amounting to over Rs. 13,000, as well as a number of rifles were looted. The attack appears to have been made by a Chief, named Baloo Khan, in conjunction with the noted Baloochi freebooter, Jaffer Khan. Fortunately for Captain Burn, he had left his main camp, and was at one of his observation stations on the hill a few miles distant ; and on seeing how matters stood, and realising that there was treachery, mounted a camel and made for Ormara, a telegraph station some 140 miles distant, which he reached in safety.

THE TANESAR FAIR.

PROHIBITION OF RAILWAY TICKETS TO PILGRIMS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

It is notified that the sale to pilgrims of Railway tickets from any part of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, to all stations between the Umballa Cantonment and Karnal, on the Delhi-Umballa Line, and to all stations between Umballa city and Saharanpore, on the North-Western Railway, is prohibited from now to 1st February next. This is to prevent the danger of the outbreak of plague at the Tanesar Fair.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Georgs Cotton presiding. There were also present :—Mr. Bhagwandas Nanobamdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinatji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Eduji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bhuri, the Hon. Mr. Framjeeboy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charleston Hewett, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kalidandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Mahomedbhoy Curimbhoy, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Muljt Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, G. W. Rougeton, Sorabji Khursedji Dhondy, Thribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved that a sum of three lakhs be given to the Plague Committee to meet the expenses towards stamping out the plague. He remarked that they had already paid Rs. 18,32,602 to the Plague Committee, but the Committee had already spent a large amount of money, and it was necessary to sanction the further grant.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES : REVENUE SIDE.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the budget estimates for the year 1898-99, commencing with the revenue side.

The estimate of income in respect of the general tax at 9 per cent. was passed at Rs. 21,10,500 ; additional tax for fire-brigade at ¼ per cent. at Rs. 1,17,000 ; wheel tax and tolls, Rs. 3,05,500 ; town duties, Rs. 11,05,000 ; licenses, Rs. 87,000 ; receipts from Government liquor licenses, Rs. 1,43,750 ; receipts from Government for tobacco licenses, Rs. 2,01,250 ; hatalkhore tax, Rs. 7,35,700 ; water tax, Rs. 14,99,000 ; returns from property, etc., consisting of market receipts, public gardens, etc., Rs. 6,45,900 ; interest and profit on investments of ; surplus loan and interest in sinking and insurance funds, Rs. 2,17,000 ; total income at Rs. 72,27,900 which added to the balance on 1st April 1898 of Rs. 9,00,000 made the grand total of Rs. 8,127,900.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure under the head of general superintendence was passed at Rs. 2,22,981 ; assessment and collection department, Rs. 2,267,59, fire-brigade, Rs. 1,18,821 ; public gardens, Rs. 62,988 ; Public Works (Engineers' Department), Rs. 15,63,883 ; special provision for cleaning, lighting, and repairing wharves and roads, Rs. 38,942 ; Public Health Department, Rs. 17,47,453 ; extra cost of the Health Department under the re-organization scheme, Rs. 3,70,599 ; extra cost, Registration Department, Rs. 30,093 ; less anticipated savings under different major and minor heads, Rs. 50,000 ; vaccination contribution to Government, Rs. 17,284 ; Municipal debt, Rs. 23,23,030 ; pensions and gratuities, Rs. 50,000 ; police charges, Rs. 50,000 ; education, Rs. 1,12,334 ; hospitals, etc, Rs. 57,000 ; discretional contingencies, Rs. 7,000 ; auditors' allowance, Rs. 10,000 ; election expenses, Rs. 1,000 ; Municipal buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 3,000 ; special extraordinary works, Rs. 52,780 ; investment of interest realized on sinking, Insurance &c Funds Investments, Rs., 127,000, total expenditure Rs. 73,3,1,835, less rebate on account of plague expenses incurred in 1897-98 out of current revenue and work done for private parties ; Rs. 380,935 ; total expenditure ;—Rs. 72,54,300 ; balance on 31st March 1899, Rs. 81,73,200 ; grand total, Rs. 81,27,900.

While the item for expenditure on the head of Public Gardens was proposed, Mr. Cuffe observed that the Victoria Gardens had the general appearance of starvation or rather suspended animation. The whole appearance of the gardens showed that a little more money was needed. When prosperous time recurred the Corporation would see their way to recommend an extra amount.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE IN THE ACT.

In accordance with the notice given by him, Dr. Bahadurji proposed that Government be requested to arrange for early amendment of the Municipal Act in reference to schedule B., so as (a) to include therein such other articles as butter, paints, and varnish, dyed cloth (imported), wearing apparel, carriages, clocks, glass jewellery, provisions and oilman's stores, umbrellas, and coal.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath seconded the motion.

Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla strongly opposed the motion, stating that it was not probable that Government would amend the schedule on the lines proposed, until they consulted the Chamber of Commerce, who would certainly protest against the several articles being taxed more than they were already taxed in the shape of import duty.

The proposition on a division was carried by 12 against 11 votes.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla then demanded a poll, which resulted in the proposition being rejected by 16 against 14 votes.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, DEC. 24.

I RECEIVE a great many letters about the bureau for women's work. It is now so far constituted that the committee are appointed ; that an hon. secretary, Miss Margaret Bateson, has taken charge of the work ; that the committee are looking about for offices ; and that those who feel disposed to help the foundation of an association which will, I hope, revolutionise the question of women's work are hereby informed that their help is very much wanted for the preliminary expenses.

Early this year I wrote for a Chicago firm an account of the various changes which have marked the long progress of the Queen's Reign. I called this paper "The Enchanted Isle," and it was published by that firm in America, illustrated with photographs. As it was written for American, not for English, readers there are some things in it which would have been superfluous had it been intended for publication in England. Now, I was asked the other day how I came to publish a book with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. My reply was that I had done no such thing. In reply I received from my correspondent a list of works published by these people, including one by myself, entitled "The Queen's Reign and its Commemoration." Of course, I placed the matter in my agent's hands at once. He reports as follows : "The book is your article entitled 'The Enchanted Isle,' which we sold to the Werner Company, of London, Chicago, &c. It is evidently just the parts bound up, and forms a large quarto of only 108 pages." Now I do not dispute the right of the Werner Company, when they have bought a MS., to do what they like with it, and to sell it to the S.P.C.K. if they please. But I reserve the right of protesting against the extreme discourtesy of an English firm of publishers in not letting me at least know that they were going to become the English publishers of my article, and in not letting me have the chance of altering passages intended only for Americans. It is now six years since I poured a considerable quantity of light upon the methods with which this Christian Society promotes Christian Knowledge. This, the latest exhibition of Christian courtesy, is another example of its peculiar methods.

The season is Christmas. There is something Christmassy about everything, especially about the post, for at this time the begging letter writer becomes eloquent beyond his professional want. He implores ; he exhausts himself, he varies the form of his petition ; he changes the reasons and arguments in favour of an early remittance. To me he especially appeals, in the greatest confidence, as a novelist. He is a writer of novels which have had the greatest success with the reviewers ; he incloses specimens of critisms—in MS. He asks things impossible, in the hope that if he asks £20 he may get one. Now here are three letters received all in one day. Whether they are from impostors or not I cannot say. I only want you to consider what we used to call the "unblushing check" of every one. The first is from a lady. She is overwhelmed by misfortunes ; her furniture will be sold up on Monday unless I send her £25. Why should I send her £25 ? I do not answer her letter. After four or five days she writes again. Will I at least answer her ? No, I won't. She wants to show my letter, if I give her one, as a proof of respectability. The next letter comes from a person equally unknown. He is a colonial ; his means have suddenly vanished ; he proposes that I should keep him while he finishes his medical studies. Really ! The third is from a man whose son is partly blind. Will I help him to put that son through a course of musical studies ? Now, on the supposition that these three persons are really what they pretend to be, one asks, in wonder, how they can possibly persuade themselves that an entire stranger, not a rich man by any means ; a man who works for his living ; a man with the customary family, is going to give £25 to an unknown woman ; to keep at a medical school for a couple of years an unknown native of the West Indies ; to put a boy to the College of Music and to keep him there for three or four years. It is truly amazing. But if these letters are sent to my Humility, what must be sent to the Exaltedness of those who are truly rich ?

I recommend a Christmas box which cannot fail of spreading blessings around—send half a guinea to the Charity Organisation Society. You will receive in return a private and confidential card, warning you against certain notorious begging letter writers. This list alone is worth the money. I think that it is the duty of every one to help in the detection and exposure of the very worst kind of fraud ; that which trades on the emotions of charity pity, and sympathy ; that which dries up the spring of those emotions, and substitues suspicion and cold disbelief. The C.O.S., remember, in no way discourages charity ; but it does encourage the careful examination of every case before help is bestowed upon it.

A favourite form of Christian charity, now rendered impossible, used to be the release of prisoners confined for small debts. Under the good old system a man might be arrested for any sum, however small. By the fees of court and prison, by the costs of the attorney, the sum rapidly ran up, so that imprisonment for a shilling speedily became imprisonment for many pounds. Then compassionate persons interfered, and at Chrismas and Easter released these unfortunates, and sent them out with a small sum of money to begin the world again. So much did this become a recognised custom that certain persons—ancestors of the present begging letter writers—conceived the idea of being arrested by their friends a few days before Christmas or Easter for small sums, and for the sake of the present which accompanied their release. Nay, in one small prison—I think it was at Whitechapel the turnkey, at the approach of the holy season of Christmas or of Easter, use to hire people at five shillings a head to come in and personate unfortunate prisoners, who were immediately released by the charitable. Of course the honest turnkey pocketed the fees and everything. He was economical, too. He used to make his wife become one of the prisoners, which saved him five shillings.

I hear that we are threatened with a new religion, which is, perhaps, the negation of all other religions ; above all it is to contain no morality of any kind ; we must strike out the word not from the Decalogue better still, we may lock up the Decalogue and forget it. All is to be in the hands of the individual ; to him will belong all that he can grab. Well, the little systems run their allotted course, and a very short course it is ; they give a little notoriety to the man who advances them, and they sink and die. Meantime the old religion, goes on ; and the old despised morality ; and the poor, feeble, doddery old Charity, always forgiving, always protecting, always relieving, always sacrificing her idiotic old self. Isn't it sad ? I am told that we must take this, with other omens, as indicating the unrest of the time, which will revolt, protest, and experiment. I don't think the time is more restless in the way of religious thought than any other time during the last 300 years. We have seen, in that period, a vast number of sects arise, some to die, some to stay ; in the last century the men of leading, if not of scholarship, were chiefly atheists ; in this century the men of science have been largely agnostic ; in the face of atheism and agnosticism the great mass of the better classes have stuck to their own religion, which is stronger with them than ever. I do not say that they are wrong or right ; I only state the fact. And I feel very sure that the new Gospel of Self is not going to displace the old Gospel of Sacrifice.

Let me present you with a few eighteenth century saws.

They may be older, but in that century I found them :

Fair hair is the prison of Cupid.
Women with blue lips are scolds.
When man lost free will, woman found it.
"My dear," said the girl to her lover. "I wish the everything except a good understanding." "But why ?"
"Because then you would no longer love me."
For the complexion, eat bread and butter spread with powder of eyebright.
Lisping people are good natured.
He who never performs was born in the Land of Promise.
Storks only live in free states.
A cherry year a merry year.
A plum year a dumb year.
The cries of wild duck portend rain.
Hot cross bun, when Good Friday is done,
Keep till next Easter for luck and for fun.
It is bad luck to kill a swallow.
Break an eggshell to prevent witchcraft.
April the first is All Fools' Day because Noah shut out the dove on that day.
To "talk like an apothecary" is to talk unintelligibly.

Do you like miracles ? Here is a very pretty one which you may not know. There was a certain woman who committed a sin. It was of so dreadful and heinous a character that she did not dare to reveal it even to her confessor. He pressed her, however, so that at last, with much weeping, she wrote it down on a slip of paper and gave it to him. That same day he died. Then the poor woman was in the utmost terror lest someone should find the paper and read what she had written. She spent the night in weeping and in prayers. Lo ! at daybreak the spirit of the dead priest appeared to her, and in his hand he bore the paper, which he restored to the penitent. But it was now white again. "The sin had been blotted out."

Those who are interested in the manner of life in a modern convent should send for Mr. Joseph McCabe's "Twelve Years in a Monastery." The author was a Franciscan Friar for that long period. Then he went out of it. He has now written an account of the life there. He does not weary his readers with long dissertations on his own agonies while he was changing his religion. I suppose we have all groaned under the volumes written to show why the writer changed his faith. Fortunately, I believe, the world no longer asks for this tedious analysis. Sufficient for the world that one morning Mr. McCabe walked out of the monastery. Nor does he think it necessary to charge his old companions with all manner of vices. Quite the contrary. He suffers us to see and to understand that the monastic system, which may lead a few upwards, may have quite the contrary effect upon the many ; that the reception of youths and girls into religious houses may inflict lifelong misery upon them ; and that the walls of the monastery cannot keep out the same sins and temptations which assail the outer world. I have never been disposed to credit the charges brought against the Religious, only I have never been able to understand how their life would be of any help to me personally ; and now, after the perusal of this most interesting volume, I do plainly understand that the life of monk or friar is not for the likes of me. For you, my brother, as much as you please.

The circulation and distribution of books during the last century may be illustrated by the following anecdote of the Scilly Islands. The whole library of all the islands— there are 365, out of which four or five only are inhabited—consisted of two books, viz., a copy of the Bible and the "History of Dr. Faustus." The latter book was handed about from house to house and was dropping to pieces by continual thumbing, until at last little was left either of his wounderful enchantments or of his terrible end. This being made generally known, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, and it was resolved that as soon as the season permitted any intercourse with Cornwall a fresh supply of books should be sent for. What books, however, were to be ordered ? The meeting considered this question very earnestly. At last it was unanimously agreed that the Penzance bookseller should be ordered to send them, at once, one new book, viz., a new copy of "Dr. Faustus."

THE STRINGENCY OF THE MONEY MARKET.

A NUMBER of exchange brokers here have addressed a letter to the Exchange Banks, suggesting that, in view of the fluctuations in rates ruling for loans, and the recurrence year by year of periods of stringency, the banks should permit the brokers in times of excessively dear money to carry forward from one settlement day to another their liabilities at the Bank of Bombay rate of interest until the pressure on the market is relieved. The letter is addressed to Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and states :

We, the undersigned brokers, doing business for the banks in Government Paper for monthly settlements, beg to bring to their notice the following for their consideration :

That since the closing of the Mints and passing of the New Currency Act, there have been some months during every year, when money gets not only abnormally stringent, but the Presidency and the Exchange Banks absolutely refuse to make advances on Government Paper at any rate of interest.

That we are unable to fix the months for such conditions to arise, or to anticipate their duration ; for the stringency of the money and the refusal by the banks to make advances are sudden in their incidence. On the first day December, when the operations for the settlement of the 5th January commenced, money was fairly abundant and advances went almost begging at 3 per cent. The same rate ruled up upto 15th December. On the 20th, or only six days later, the money, all of a sudden, became extremely stringent ; and before the end of the month unobtainable on Government Paper or any other securities. Yet there was no sudden breaking out of war or any financial catastrophe overtaking the commercial or the banking community of this city.

That the recurrence of such conditions every year causes us great anxiety for our operations with the banks, and unless some ways and means are found for carrying over the Government Paper settlements during such periods, it is absolutely impossible for us to fulfil our obligations. Under the circumstances, we would respectfully suggest the banks to come to a resolution among themselves to carry forward the paper at the Bank of Bombay rate of interest until the money is obtainable in the market.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE AND INOCULATION.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

The Chairman, Plague Committee. January 11.

Sir,—I wish respectfully to draw your attention to a letter which appeared yesterday, above my signature, and to ask if the Plague Committee propose to take immediate steps to facilitate and encourage inoculation. I would point out that the opening of 4 or 5 inoculation stations in different parts of the town for one or two hours a day is of little use, and that it ought to be done on a much larger scale. I am sure it is the opinion of a large majority of the intelligent citizens of Bombay that the measures I have proposed should be carried out at once, not an hour should be wasted.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) REGD. GILBERT.

The Committee are of opinion it is not a part of their duty to take measures in the direction of increasing protective inoculation against plague. They are unable to approve of any proposal to apply the funds of the Committee to foster inoculation. They consider that the arrangements recently introduced by the Municipality under which all who wish can be inoculated free of charge meet the requirements of the case. Copy forwarded with compliments to Mr. R. Gilbert for information with reference to his letter dated 11th instant.

(Sd.) F. VINING,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

January 13.

The Chairman, Plague Committee.

Sir,—I have to thank you for the receipt of a copy of the resolution of the Plague Committee refusing to take measures in the direction of increasing protective inoculation against plague. I shall be glad to know if the Plague Committee will so far encourage inoculation as to exempt persons recently inoculated from detention in quarantine or segregation camps. Many lakhs of rupees have been spent by the Plague Committee in enforcing quarantine and segregation. It, therefore, seems a great pity to me the Committee are so averse to spend a few thousand rupees more in taking measures for the protection of the people by so simple a process. I wish to draw your attention to Surgeon-Major Bauerman's report published to-day, which shows how readily the people of Belgaum submitted themselves to voluntary inoculation.—Yours, &c.,

REGD. GILBERT.

THE *Examiner* Press has issued a capital diagram with a movable disc, showing the manner in which the Solar Eclipse will be seen in Bombay. A fixed gold disc indicates the sun and a movable black one the moon. The moon moves along an arrow path shown, a scale marks the time between the beginning and the end of the eclipse. By moving the black disc the progress of the moon's shadow on the face of the sun, and the rate it travels, may be readily discovered. The diagram is simple, and the directions, which are brief, are printed in English and Guzarathi. As seen from Bombay the eclipse will begin at twelve minutes past eleven, and the sun will be clear again by 2-13.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	28	10	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	a29	14	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Mahalakshmi	4	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	17	11	38
F Parel and Sion	2	2	6
G Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	41	53
Total	84	84	185
Total plague deaths to date	15,224	13,070	
Same date last year	68	46	215
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	79

a One from Dakoor (6 days by road).

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Deaths	0

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that in the Colaba District a case of fever was detected in a hut at Victoria Bunder and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District two cases of Parsees occurred, one in house No. 88, Bomanji Lane, and another at Barber Lane. The patients were averse to go to the Parsee Fever Hospital, and were consequently removed to the Parel Government House. One case was reported on the 10th instant as having occurred in the Commissariat servants' quarters and the patient was conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The complaints of dead rats having been found in a house at Frere Road and in a godown at Elphinstone Circle were promptly attended to and the houses were disinfected. In C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady, ten cases and seven deaths were recorded. In the same ward—(north) Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar sections—fifteen cases and thirteen deaths occurred. In D ward Dr. Jathar removed one case of bubonic fever from Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Road side. In No. 6 District six plague cases, seven suspicious cases, and five deaths were recorded. Four cases of plague and one of relapsing fever were reported from the Mazagon District. Two deaths from plague occurred at Victoria Road. The Parel and Mahim district showed a case of plague, which was removed to the Parel Hospital.

CASE OF PLAGUE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A correspondent states that a servant of a civil engineer, recently arrived at Mahableshwar from Sattara, was attacked with plague. The case was at once reported, and the man placed under treatment.

A DEATH AT NASIK.

A correspondent wires : "Saltyavir, the promising son of the late Mr. Venkatrao Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, expired, on Wednesday, of plague at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Badhary, Sub-Judge of Nasik.

APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Dhotiwala has been placed on plague duty at Surat.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Petigara has been placed on plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Thana.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, on relief of his duties as Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is employed on plague duty at Surat.

Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, I.S.C., has been deputed on plague duty at Malegaon.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 376, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,102, making a total of 1,478 persons. Departures by sea 1,124, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,858, making a total of 2,982 persons.

DAILY REPORTS.

Yesterday, 559 persons were detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, 252 in the Narelwady Camp, and 755 in the Modikhana Camp.

Yesterday, 44 deaths were recorded in the various hospitals, and 502 patients were remaining under treatment.

THE REGISTRATION OF PLAGUE DEATHS.

NEW RULES.

In yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* it is notified that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to prescribe the following additional rules for the City and Island of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

(1) The Plague Committee may appoint special officers either by name or by virtue of office to carry out or perform under the general direction of the Committee any measures or acts devised or ordered by them to be taken for the suppression or prevention of the spread of plague. Such special officers may be known as "Plague Authorities" and their powers and duties may be limited as directed by the Committee and their appointment shall be subject to revocation at any time by the Committee.

(2) In the event of any death (whatever may have been the cause thereof) occurring in any house or any building, shed, stable or other place used as a human dwelling (not being a hospital) it shall be incumbent on the principal adult surviving member of the family to which the deceased belonged, or on any adult person who was present or attended on the deceased at the time of

the West of Marine Lines Road, under the Officer Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 8 Section, comprising the Port Bunder Lines and all tents and houses in the Marine Lines to the East of Marine Lines Road, under the Officer Commanding the 2nd Native Infantry Regiment in Bombay.

The Senior Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Colaba, will detail Medical Officers or Subordinates for Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Medical Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, and his subordinates, will have medical charge of Section 7.

The Medical Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and his subordinates, will have medical charge of Sections 5 and 8.

Each Officer in charge of a section should subdivide his section into sub-sections, and place each under a trustworthy officer or subordinate, who will daily make himself acquainted with the health of his sub-section. Each sub-section should be of such a size that it can easily be supervised by the person in charge of it, in addition to any other duties he may be performing. To facilitate supervision a list of persons living in each should be prepared, Name of head of house and number of women and children residing in it, will be sufficient. A report on condition of sub-section, written or verbal, should be made by each supervisor of sub-section daily to the officer in charge of section who should submit a weekly progress report on Friday to the District Staff Office.

In the event of a supervisor finding anyone sick, or supposed to be sick, he should call on the medical officer detailed for each section, to examine, or cause to be examined, such person; and, in the event of his illness being found to be plague, or of a suspicious character, make a report to the officer in charge of the section who will, by messenger or telephone, immediately inform the Plague Committee and request that an ambulance be at once sent for removal of the patient. Care should be taken that none of those living in the same house be allowed to leave the locality. They and the inhabitants of the nearest adjoining houses should be sent, under escort, to Modikhana Segregation Camp; a list with their names being sent with them. The houses should then be locked up till disinfected.

Except at first, search will not be necessary, as the supervisors should quickly get to know all persons in their sub-sections, and can call on any householder to produce those recorded in the Nominal Roll. No one, in a sub-section, should be allowed to leave, for the purpose of living elsewhere, without leave from the officer in charge of the section; no one should be allowed to come to live in a section without similar sanction.

In the event of a case of plague, or case of sickness of a suspicious character being found, a report should be made to the District Staff Office, giving particulars as regard (a) house of detection, (c) hour of removal of sick to hospital, (d) of removal to Segregation Camp of other residents in house, and its immediate vicinity.

In the case of Native householders their co-operation should be gained, and all action which, not being essential, is likely to annoy, should be avoided; at the same time all should be made aware that concealment of sickness is liable to punishment.

In the event of several cases being found in the same locality at one time or at short intervals, special instruction will be given by the General Officer Commanding.

The Chairman of the Plague Committee has consented, in cases where fumigation, or disinfection of any kind, is necessary, either to allow the officer in charge of a section to have it done under his own supervision, and send the bill to the Secretary, Plague Committee; or for the Plague Committee to provide men and disinfectants, if requested to do so by an officer in charge of a section.

POONA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following further subcriptions have been promissed towards the Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital, Poona:—

	Rs.
Amount previously supplied	6,513
Mr. Govardhan Vallabhjee	101
„ Kondo Balwant Pande	20
„ Gopal Vamujee	25
„ Nanadev Shetiba	20
„ Shreekisan Khushaljee	25
Total	6,734

Gentlemen who have subscribed but have not as yet paid the amounts promissed are requested to send the same not an any date. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding repeated requests to subscribers the sums promised are not forthcoming. Want of funds necessitates another request to be made. Donations from charitable and benevolent persons towards the hospital will be most thankfully received by the Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On the evening of the 10th instant, at 5 p.m., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Street and Surgeon-Major Reade were entertained with pan-sopari, flowers, attar, etc., at the Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital, by the hospital committee, as the former officer was about to leave Poona for Cuttack. Besides the abovenamed two officers there were present Assistant Surgeon Dada Nataljee Sheike, Messrs. Haribhai Dattaram, Sakharam Mansaram, Nanchand Mulchand, Purshotam Dalsaram, Dayaram Tarachand, Motichand Nyhalchand, Valeechand Keekakrand, R. D. Nagarkar, Pestonjee Limjee, and several others.

Mr. R. D. Nagarkar on behalf of the hospital committee, in thanking Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Street, said as follows:—Learning that you are about to leave Poona for some time, these gentlemen are desirous to express to you their feelings of gratitude they owe to you for the uniform kindness show to them and for the assistance and advice given to them in erecting, opening, and managing the Gujerathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital at Poona. On their behalf, I have to thank you that, in response to the request made, you have kindly spared some of your valuable time and have also requested Surgeon-Major Reade, to be here, to whom also thanks are due for kindly being present on this occasion. I hope he will show the committee the same kindness you have hitherto shown. You are aware of the superstitious habits of these people. They being engaged in trade entirely, they are unacquainted with the ways and forms in which work in Government and other hospitals has to be done. These people, when they received permission from Mr. R. A. Lamb, the kind and energetic chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, to open an hospital for the people of their castes, who were flying in numbers from Poona, they were most fortunate in having you to guide them in their work, in erecting various sheds and wards of the hospital and in securing necessary hospital staff and establishment. I need not say that the Gujerathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital committee did their best to act up to your advice and to provide every requirement to make patients admitted as comfortable as possible according to your directions. Best thanks of the committee are due to Assistant Surgeon Dada Nathajee Sheikhe, who most willingly and generously offered his gratuitous services and has been regularly attending patients in the hospital. The hospital committee regret that all the promised subscriptions not forthcoming in time as expected, they will have to incur debt, but they hope that some kind-hearted and charitable persons from outside, to whom appeals for assistance had been sent, will soon send assistance. They also have reasons to hope, from seeing the published figures of daily returns of the various plague hospitals in Poona during the last week, that the Almighty God will be graciously pleased to pacify His wrath and stamp out the plague that has brought so much ruin to the country. Since the opening of the hospital there were admitted in all 71 patients, of whom 14 being recovered were discharged. There are at present only 9 patients remaining in the hospital. The proportion of patients recovered to patients admitted, compared with other hospitals, is a fair one, and this success is largely due to you. On behalf of the committee, permit me to offer their best and sincere thanks for the trouble you have taken, for given kind, encouraging, and soothing treatment you have always given to patients, and lastly, for the prompt directions and advice you were ever ready to give them to make the hospital as useful as possible. Permit me, on behalf of the committee, to wish you a long and prosperous life. I beg to assure you that their best wishes will always follow you, wherever your noble services will take you."

Dr. Street replied that he simply did his duty, and the credit is due to the Gujerathi and Marwadi merchants for having opened a special plague hospital for their community at no small cost, with the result that it checked the exodus of many Bania merchants from the city, and the success which has attended the Gujerathi and Marwari Plague Hospital is largely due to Mr. Pestonjee Limjee, who has been from the beginning at no personal sacrifice to himself managing most energetically the details of the hospital, and that he was very glad to find that the advice he gave from time to time was loyally followed and given effect to, and he felt no doubt that Surgeon-Major Reade will guide the committee in their work.

Surgeon-Major Reade said that he would continue to carry on his supervision on the same lines on which Dr. Street had been doing, and he expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the hospital, after the distribution of pan, attar, flowers, etc., a photo of the gentlemen assembled was taken, which terminated the proceedings of the evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediate, ly. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 24.

THE recent conclusion of an arrangement between Great Britain and France for the interchange of direct Parcel Post services between the last-named country and British India and the Australian Colonies, has raised the question whether the facilities of which manufacturers and producers in the United Kingdom so freely avail themselves are utilised as they should be in India and the Colonies. It is well known that the opportunities provided by the Inland Parcel Post for business transactions of a domestic character are largely used throughout the country. Not only has the purchase direct from the manufacturer of naperies, dress fabrics, and various items of clothing, become a matter of common occurrence, but the practice of obtaining articles of daily consumption, such as dairy produce, honey, fish and game, without the intervention of the retailer, is steadily increasing. There are some grounds for doubting whether the possibilities of developing on similar lines business that might eventually become very profitable are duly recognised by Indian and Colonial producers, and this will be apparent from the fact that whilst the annual value of the goods transmitted by Foreign Parcel Post of this country now amounts to £3,000,000—a not inconsiderable sum, it may be admitted—the articles imported are barely half the value of those exported. The limited amount of foreign trade which at present is conducted through the agency of the post is mainly Continental. The silk manufacturers of Lyons, copying the practice of the Bradford and Darlington firms, are endevouring to effect a direct distribution of their wares to English customers, many of whom also obtain hats, gloves, mantles, gowns, and other articles of apparel, from French, Swiss, Belgian, and Austrian houses of business, as well as lace, perfumery, and gold and silver ornaments. Bulbs are forwarded in large quantities from Holland, and even still greater enterprise is shown by the growers of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, not only on the Riviera, but so far afield as the neighbourhood of Algiers, in sending direct consignments to purchasers in England. Cigars and cigarettes, despite the troublesome formalities of the Customs, are obtained by English smokers direct from all the nearer countries of the Continent, as well as from Constantinople and Egypt. As regards India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements generally, there is no reason why silk fabrics, cashmere shawls, metal work, wood, ivory, and shell carvings, chutnee, curry, and other condiments, should not be supplied direct to English purchasers, as well as the Trichinopoly cheroots, jewellery and silver ornaments, which appear to be the only merchandise now exported in this manner. It is a question too, whether a demand could not be created for the direct supply from the plantation of teas of the choicest growths. But if there is to be a very great increase of business in this way, it must be preceded by a reduction in the charges levied by the Post Office for international parcel postage and for some increase in the limits of weight. Marked as have been the abatements in the rates of ocean postage during the past two decades, it is unquestionable that the demand for still further reductions will have to be met, and that in the near rather than in the distant future.

In their circular on the Indian and Ceylon tea share market Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton say that a steady investment business has been in progress during the past fortnight. Inquiries have been fairly numerous, but it has sometimes been a little difficult to bring buyer and seller together, investors having been rather unwilling to pay the prices at which holders have been willing to operate. The fall in exchange within the past fortnight, it is added, has decidedly told in favour of tea-producing companies, and it is hoped that this stimulus to exports will be further increased by the resumption of the sales of Council drafts on India. The market for Indian tea has been somewhat depressed, with fairly heavy sales, and prices have been quoted lower. The quantity of Ceylon tea brought forward has been only moderate, but business has not been animated, and the market has been lower than it was a fortnight ago. The following interim dividends have been announced by Indian companies:—Meenglas 3 per cent, Lungla 3 per cent, Balijan 5 per cent, Brahmapoora 6 per cent, Jokai 5 per cent, Jhanzie 4 per cent.

Some divergence of opinion has arisen between the Glasgow and the Manchester Chambers of Commerce with reference to the question of the marking of dyed yarns for exports to India. The question at issue relates to the weighing of dyed yarns and as to whether the original count of the yarns in the grey state should not be stated as an indication of the real quality of the yarns as distinct from the question of their length. The Indian Government has proposed to make compulsory a marking indicating the original count of the yarn in the grey state. On behalf of the turkey-red dyers of the West of Scotland this has been objected to, and it has been urged that it would be impossible for any Custom-house official to say with accuracy what the original count of the yarn had been. The president of the Glasgow Chamber moved a resolution to the effect that, without expressing any opinion, the Chamber should request the India office to allow the proposed notification to lie over for possibly six months "to afford sufficient time for expert and other opinions to be expressed on the subject and fully considered by the Government of India and all parties concerned." An amendment which, it is stated, was "almost unanimously" carried, was moved by Mr. Wylie, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Donald Graham, to the effect that, after full reconsideration of the subject, and with further information before them, the Directors are of opinion that the proposed alteration is "unnecessary and inexpedient," as "it is impossible for Custom-house officials to tell the counts of the original grey yarns when submitted to them in the dyed state." In his speech in support of this amendment Mr. Wylie stated that when yarn is dyed "there is a very large addition of weight to it, which changes the count altogether if it is examined according to the scale applied to grey yarn." This added weight, according to Mr. Wylie, "varies from nothing up to 60 per cent." But, Mr. Wylie further urged, the yarn goes into the hands of the Indian weaver, and the Indian weaver is "as expert in determining quality as any man"; his fingers "are very fine, and he has an uncommon experience." It may be remarked that this plea as to the expertness of the buyer is always advanced when it is a question of endeavouring to prevent adulteration in various branches of the textile trade. If it is necessary to legislate at all in order to guarantee the buyer against fraudulent descriptions, the descriptions may as well be made as accurate an indication of the real nature of the material as possible. It may be that the proposed alteration of the rule in the Indian Merchandise Marks Act would not have any practical result, and might even as contended, itself give advantages to the dishonest trader owing to the inability of the Custom-house officials to test its accuracy. But what harm is there in postponement of a decision for six months in order that expert opinions may be fully considered?

More than usual interest attaches to the statement of the "Bankers' Magazine" with regard to movements in prices of Stock Exchange securities, because it deals with the figures of the whole year. The present aggregate value of the 325 representative securities dealt with in the statement is 3,276 millions sterling, which establishes a record for the present year. Since May the appreciation has been going on without a break. During the earlier months there was a considerable setback owing to the unsettlement of the political atmosphere, and at the moment one wonders in connexion with recent developments in China whether history will repeat itself. The net rise in the value of the 325 securities for the twelvemonth is stated to have reached a total of 52 millions, but there is an obvious slip in comparing the end of December values, 3,276 millions, with those of the end of January 3,224 millions, instead of with the end of the previous December. Of course, the gold scare in the autumn last year had a very depressing effect on prices, and this year we have been practically free from this adverse influence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN evening State party was given by the Viceroy on Tuesday evening. Among the guests were the Maharajas of Gwalior and Rewah.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, according to present arrangements, will stay in Calcutta from the 16th to the 19th or 20th January, leaving Bombay by the mail steamer of the 22nd.

MR. K. C. RUSHTON, probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednagar District, has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. GRIMMIN, V.C., has been appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.)

THE undermentioned gentleman have been appointed to the Civil Service of India and to the Presidency of Bombay in the following order: Messrs. Ardeshir Kaikhosru Cama, William T. W. Baker, Alfred E. L. Emanuel, George Harold Cross, Charles S. F. Crofton, Walter H. J. Wilkinson, and Clement A. Beyts.

DURING the week ending January 12, British dollars were transferred to the Customs House from H. M.'s Mint for export to the value of Rs. 2,77,000. The balance at the Mint amounts to 472 lakhs.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have postponed the holding of the next annual examinations of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court and Pleader of the District and Subordinate Courts to the second Monday after the opening of the Court in June next and the two following days at 10-30 o'clock.

FOUR very valuable race-horses have arrived per s. s. "Locksley Hall" from Liverpool, among them the famous American racer "Keenon." All have landed in first rate condition in spite of a very rough passage, two of the horse boxes having been smashed in the Red Sea. The consignment is under the charge of Mr. Ernest Day, whose success in the transport of thorough breds is well-known.

SIR POWER PALMER will take over the command of the Tirah Field Force from the date of Sir William Lockhart's departure from Calcutta. It is intended to reduce the Army Staff of that force by about one-half.

THE extension of the Transcaspian Railway from Samarkand to Tashkent will be open next month. The branches to Andijan and Ferghana are not expected to be completed until February 1900.

THE Bangalore Military authorities intend erecting a Larymore boiler for sterilising drinking water for the use of the British Troops, and a Committee has been appointed to select a site for the purpose during the current week.

THE steamer Riversdale has arrived from Madagascar with a thousand tons of Madsgascar salt. This is the first time salt from Madsgascar has been imported into Calcutta.

THE Government of India has accorded its sanction to the construction of the proposed branch railway from Arcot to Ranipet, 6¼ miles in length. It has also accorded its sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 3,52,585 during the closing period of the present official year on account of the construction of the first 26 miles of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

THE Calcutta High Court is likely to see some somewhat important changes during the next few months, as Mr. Justice Macpherson probably takes leave in February, prior to retirement, Mr. Justice Trevelyan following his example in May, while Mr. Justice Prinsep returns to the Bench after the completion of the revision of the codes, in connection with which he has been on special duty in Simla.

A PESHAWAR correspondent writes: On the night of the 5th some Afridis made a simultaneous raid on both ends of the station. Several shots were exchanged with our sentries, but I have not heard of any casualties, although I believe it was sharp work for a few minutes at the Commissariat mobilisation godowns, which are near the city. It is surprising to everyone here that no raid has been made on the transport lines yet, which are at a camp called Budin, about two miles from the fort.

As the Bunerwals have now shown signs of submission, a force will move into the Chamla Valley to coerce the tribesmen in that direction. Sir Bindon Blood, with the Main Column, will march down the Baranda Valley, while General Jeffreys' Brigade will operate in another direction from Katlang. These two columns will eventually join hands. No serious opposition is expected from the Chamlawals, though a few Hindustani fanatics are among them.

THE excessive stringency of the money market is, we hear, a theme of concern among business men in Calcutta. The stock and share market is practically dead with a Bank rate at 10 per cent. Advances at this rate on large sums of Government paper are not available, and the position is likely to become more tense next month, when the Burma rice demand commences. Meanwhile Government paper has nearly drooped to Rs. 92. We are told that the feeling in some quarters that the Mints should be re-opened is very strong.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Our military readers would doubtless like to know whether the British infantry regiments now being hurried up the Nile Valley are taking with them Lee-Metford ammunition of the old pattern, or whether an improved bullet has been adopted by the English Ordnance authorities. The Dum-Dum service pattern, which has come so triumphantly out of its trial in the frontier campaigns, has not yet been accepted at home. When it was tried there a mistake was made in the loading of the cartridge, the extra quantity of cordite required not being used, and hence the shooting was so bad that the bullet was not thought much of at Hythe. Since then cartridges made in India have been sent to England, and the trials have doubtless given as good results as those out here. But the English Ordnance Department looks with extreme jealously upon everything Indian, and is notoriously very slow to move. It has a new bullet of its own, we believe, but the shooting with it has never been very satisfactory. We trust that the troops now on their way up the Nile have not the old pattern of "leadpencil," for in that case they may find it most difficult to check a Dervish charge. The experience gained in the Chitral campaign showed that a Ghazi could "take" six Lee-Metford bullets before feeling that it was time to retire; and a Dervish is of finer physique than a Pathan and just as determined when his blood is up. Hythe should be generous enough to forego its jealousy of Dum-Dum and adopt the Indian service bullet forthwith. It is apparently the best that can be found, and it has stood the practical test of campaigning.

THE third General Memorandum on the Indian cotton crops, states that the conditions have not been substantially modified since the issue of the second memorandum in October. On the whole the area sown is somewhat below the average; there is a large deficiency in Bombay, and the area under cotton in Madras and the North-Western Provinces is also not equal to the average, the decline in all cases being due partly to the unfavourable conditions which existed at the beginning of the season, and partly to the replacement of cotton by food grains in tracts where reserves of food had been exhausted. The area amounts to about 12,916,000 acres, being about 7 per cent less than the average of the previous five years, the deficiency in the previous five years, the deficiency in the provinces mentioned above having been compensated in some degree by the sowing of an average or larger than average area in other tracts. Some injury was done to the crop in most provinces either by late heavy rain or by locusts, but prospects are reported to be on the whole fair to good everywhere, or at least they were so before the failure of the north-east monsoon in Madras created apprehension for the crops in parts of that Presidency.

MAJOR BIDDULPH, 13th Bengal Lancers, has taken up his duties as Provost Marshal at Malakand. Captain Stainforth, 30th Dogras, officiates as D. A. A. G. at Malakand. Lieutenants Gunter and Kincaird, Royal Engineers, are appointed Assistant Field Engineers with the Tirah Force, *vice* Lieutenants Farwell and Buntury, invalided. Captain Herbert, Royal Highlanders, joins the Egyptian army. Major Hegan is appointed second in command of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

LIKE other Punjab stations, Umballa has been unsettled and has seen some changes in its garrison, writes a correspondent. The 17th Bengal Cavalry marched out on the 1st, and the 42nd Black Watch have just started. "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, after spending a month or so at Peshawar has returned. The North Staffordshires, who were to have gone to Secunderabad, came here in place of the Bedfordshire Regiment, now at Mian Mir and Ferozepore. The Shropshire Light Infantry relieve the 42nd Black Watch. Brigadier-General Jerrard is Commanding. The Christmas week, owing to gaps caused by the Tirah expedition, was not so lively as usual. The week opened with a very pleasant gymkhana given by the Black Watch, the Afternoon Tea Race winding up a very successful programme. The North Staffords gave their regimental sports which were well attended, and their excellent band played a very pretty selection. The New Year's Eve Dance at the Club was a decided success. An eleven went to Lahore for the cricket week, and their scores have already been duly chronicled. The cricket ground here is in excellent condition, and there is a match and cricket luncheon, every Thursday. Mr. F. A. Robertson is the Secretary. There is no lack of music at the Club of an evening. The 16th Queen's Own Lancers' Band plays on Mondays, the 23rd Pioneers' on Wednesdays and the North Staffords, on Fridays. The only excitement to break the monotony of cantonment life are field days!

THE Sikhs of Gujranwala, like their brothers in other parts, have met to discuss how best to commemorate the heroism of the Sikhs who have fallen at Saragarhi and elsewhere in these troubled times. They suggest that the very best form of rewarding the devotion of the Sikhs who have died on the field is by the bestowal of land by Government on specially favourable terms to their families and relatives. The Sikhs of Gujranwala are also anxious that their sons should grow up soldiers, and they pray that Government will, by the provision of special military training cultivate the military qualities of the Sikh youth, and by throwing open higher appointments in the army stimulate his ambition. The Gujranwala Sikhs have yet another suggestion to offer, and it is that the birthday of Siri Guru Govind Singh Ji, the tenth Guru and founder of the Khalsa nation, should be nominated by Government a public holiday in all courts and offices.

LIEUTENANT A. MEARS, Indian Staff Corps, has brought out an excellent English and Russian Military Vocabulary, which promises to be a vade mecum for all officers studying the language of the White Czar. Lieutenant Mears, who has passed the Interpretership examination in Russian, mentions in the preface that he himself felt the want of a work that gave a fairly exhaustive and thoroughly accurate and technical military vocabulary. The book is, of course, a compilation, but from the best sources of information, and collated with the assistance of many Russian officers. It is published by Mr. David Nutt, Strand, London, but we understand it can be procured from Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay.

THAT the complaint of lack of support given to the Madras Athletic Association by the Native population of Madras, for whose benefit it is run, is not ill-founded, a glance at the records of the Association shows. In the year 1882 there were 123 members, of whom 61 were natives and 62 Europeans. But every one of the succeeding eight years showed a steady decline, the native subscribers in 1890 actually numbering eleven only, while the European subscribers had also, naturally, begun to lose interest, and had dropped to 27. The year 1894 saw a considerable improvement—42 native and 43 Europeans—but this year again, 1897-98, there is another large falling off—17 natives and 25 Europeans. The total number of members in the whole 16 years has been 1,091, of whom 610 have been Europeans. Last year the total expenditure of the Association was Rs. 930, of which Rs. 426 went in prizes, but the receipts have, this season, fallen to Rs. 690-8, leaving a considerable balance to be made up.

Philatelists will be interested in the announcement that the United States Post Offices Department is preparing to issue a new set of postal cards: is they call them on the other side of the Atlantic. They are to be smaller than those now in use, a fact which, combined with greater economy in their manufacture, is expected to save the Government at least 10,000*l.* a year. This new issue is to contain three different styles—the ordinary single card for both domestic and international use, which is 3½ by 5½ inches; a smaller card for domestic use only, which is 2 15-16 by 4 15-16 inches; and a double return card for both domestic and international use, which is 5½ by 6½ inches. These are about a quarter of an inch narrower than the cards which are now in use. The ordinary card is to bear a portrait of Thomas Jefferson and the single small card one of Joun Adams, both three-quarter face and looking to the left, surrounded by an olive wreath, and having the name on a scroll or curved tablet at the bottom. To the left of the Portrait are three lines of lettering, the first being the words "Postal Card—One cent," the second the words "United States" in capitals, and the third, in small Gothic characters, the words "This side for the address only."

A GREAT many workmen, it is well known, daily have their "bit on" some horse or other with the regularity with which they partake of breakfast. The man with whom they do business (says a London journalist) is generally the landlord of their favourite public house. Most publicans are bookmakers; many of them indeed look upon this branch of business as their principal source of income. Another profession, the members of which largely embark in the additional business of bookmaking, is that of the hairdresser. You can be pretty sure that the hand which wields the razor so deftly across your chin is equally dexterous with the pencil in entering bets with his patrons. Perhaps the class of "bookie" which does business in the smallest bets is the shoeblack. Many London shoeblacks transact betting business with newsboys, errand boys, and other juveniles. The bets are usually only of a penny or twopence, and rarely exceed threepence; but the practice is of enormous extent, and one which ought to be discouraged as much as possible.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sends a summary of the report prepared by Her. Brandt Westphalen, chief of the fire brigade at Hamburg, upon the conflagration in Cripplegater Herr Westphalen went from Hamburg to make personal inspection of the locality and study of the system. He notes that the captain of each engine, as it arrived, sought independently what seemed to him the best position for his crew, and also the times that C m ander Wells and Second Officer Gamble arrived. At one stage, he states, had it been possible to obtain a defending point in Jewin Street, the fire might have been prevented from extending to the north. Later, if there had been sufficient means on the spot to cover Jewin Crescent, another extension might have been prevented. His general criticism of the brigade system, as exemplified by the fire, may be tersely stated as the following:—(*a*) Insufficient engines; (*b*) inadequate supply of men (*c*) officering very much too weak; (*d*) system far behind other places, and indeed rotten; (*e*) reorganisation absolutely necessary. The following extracts may be quoted on these points:—"When one considers that the full strength of the London Fire Brigade is 997 men, with sixty fire engines, etc., and apart from the so-called floats, must strike on that for the forty-four engines employed at his fire only a proportionately small number of men (five officers and 292 men) were on the spot." He recommends the German system of free days on leave for a certain number of men, which gives a large reserve. The system of the German fire bodies is much better; that is, to have the greatest concentration of firemen immediately at the scene of fire to suppress the outbreak as its commencement, to break its backbone at once.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 10th, 4 feet 3 inches against 4 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are flourishing, but at Kotri they have been slightly damaged by blight and excessive dew. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops are flourishing. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in three talukas. Prices are steady. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Bataí of kharif crops continues in five talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings have been nearly completed. The Begari, Nurwah and Sukkurwah are still flowing. Locusts slightly injured crops at Shahdadpur on the 6th. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and threshing of rice crops continue in two talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 8th January 1898).—Rabi and other standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, jowari being 17 seers, bajri 15 seers, wheat 7 seers and rice, second sort, 7 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kaira.—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 8 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Sowing has been completed. Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Mandvi talukas and that of tur in the Pardi and Chikhli talukas. The condition of standing crops and the general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Standing rabi crops are thriving. Ploughing for the next season has been commenced in a few places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and rice have slightly fallen.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress throughout the district. Rabi crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Kolaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 5th, 20 cool on 6th, nil on 7th and 11th, 1° cool on 8th and 1° warm on 9th and 10th. Vapour is defective on 5th and normal from 6th to 11th. Abnormal wind from south-east on 8th and 9th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice is in progress in Dahanu and Mahim talukas. The state of rabi crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of rice 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 12 1-2 at Vada, 12 at Thana and Mokhada, 11 3-4 at Bassein, 10 1-2 at Umbargaon, Murbad, Kalyan and Bhiwndi, 10 at Shahpur and 9 at Dahanu and Mahim.

Khandesh.—Land is being prepared for rab. The price of rice at Alibag is 11 seers 05 tolas. The price of rice at Nagothna, Karjat and Khalapur has fallen by 16, 30 and 40 tolas respectively and has risen at Mahad by 40 tolas; elsewhere it is stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Young summer crops are progressing well. The cattle are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—There has been no rain throughout the district. Robi crops are generally good except jowari, which has been slightly damaged by blight in the Bhimthadi, Sirur, Indapur and Purandhar talukas and Dhond Patha. In some of the villages in the Sirur Taluka and Dhond Petha the crops have been damaged by excessive cold. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have slightly fallen in the Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Ambegaon Petha.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri has been almost completed. Wheat and gram crops are in fair condition. Jowari crops have been affected in the greater part of the district. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress in some places. The condition of fodder and agricultural stock is good. The average price of bajri is 12 seers 9 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain is much wanted for the jowari and other rabi crops, which are withering in some places owing to excessive cold. The grass supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi and Pandharpur and a rise in Sangola; elsewhere it is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Reaping of kharif crops has been nearly completed. Rabi crops have been damaged in some places by cold and blight. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of kharif crops has been completed in Indi, Bijapur and Hungund. Rabi crops are withering in some places in the Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagalkot talukas. The fodder supply is fair. The condition of agricultural stock is good. The average price of food-grains is 16 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of early crops has been almost finished. Late crops are thriving. The average price of jowari is 15 seers per rupee. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, water and food are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There has been no rain during the week. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Cotton has slightly suffered in Navalgund, Nargund and Bankapur jowari in Navalgund, Nargund and Mundargi, and wheat in Mundargi alone. The price of jowari is 19 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues. Sowing of second crop continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat and sugarcane is progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 8 seers 55 tolas, 12 seers, 14 seers 70 tolas, and 8 seers 50 tolas respectively per rupee. The prices of food-grains are gradually falling.

Western Khan.—Bajri sells at 13 and jowari at 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari and tur is in progress in the Navsari Division. Cotton crop has suffered in the Amreli Division for want of sufficient dew. Poppy plants are in good condition. The price of bajri is 27, of wheat 16, of superior rice 12 and of inferior rice 17 pounds per British rupee.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

958-80-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Mansukhlal D and J.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

955—Pestonjee R and K—Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas Dandi.

964 129-97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Arderjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Mothsna—Ardeshir H and D.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3036-97—K D Shroff—Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Karim vs John G Kerman—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

19-97—Mansuklal D and J—Dhicaljee vs Ardashir Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others—Brown and M, and F F Pavri.

36-97—F P Pavri—Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Bhicajee Berjorjee D'Lima—Mansuklal D and J.

22-97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai vs Manockbai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardeshir H and D.

339-94—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K—Special Report.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonjee R and K and Bhaishanker K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M.

23-97—Baphtaay and F—Govind Madhwrao Dukee and vs Bagirthibai widow—Smetham B and N.

4-97—Mathubai and J—Killibai widow vs Bhaichand Jairaj—Bhaishanker and K.

8-97—Madawjee Virjee Curadas Govindjee vs Runchordas Vundravondas—Tyabjee D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

16-97—Framjee M and M—Hajee Joomas Hajee Tyeb vs Hallimabai—Jehangir and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

455-97—M N Saklatwalla William Bernard Stokes vs Sundernath D Khote and another—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

30-97—In person—Kala Giga Darjee vs Bhika Vaga Darjee and another—Cap and V.

48-97—In person—Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Karimbhoy and another.

39-97—In person—Ally Mahomed Hassam vs Shaik Fukrudin Shaik Mobodin—M A Vakil.

58-97—In person—Mahadoo Hassoo Koli vs Madhowjee Ishwarjee and another.

Defended New Long Cause.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Raghunathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodar—Little and Co. Part heard.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is p

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

No stateman, soldier, ambassador, or pro-consul leaves the Royal presence without feeling that, whether the theme be the Lagos Hinterland, the Thessalian frontier, or the compaign in the hills, there was extremely little he could tell the Queen that she did not know already.—

Don't pile too many colours one on top of another, under the impression that by doing so you give a "French" effect to your garb. Remember, most Frenchwomen are adepts at combining colours, whilst in all probability you are nothing of the sort. Don't wear a colour just because you are "so fond of it." Make sure it really suits you first.

Keeping household accounts is an affair, if not of necessity, still of the greatest wisdom. In comparison with the small amount of time and labour which the doing so employs, the satisfaccion of knowing at the end of each year how the family funds have gone is the amplest compensation. One especial satisfaction gained from the keeping of household accounts is the ability, if the necessity arises, to reduce expenditures on the outlay for luxuries and unnecessaries.

Everything about the fashionable lady cyclist, says the "Lady's Own Magazine," is made emblematic of her favourite exercise. On her desk are boxes of stationery tinted in the club colours, and stamped with a tiny bicycle, a bicycle inkstand, and a glass cube having inside a silver wheel for paper-weight. A jewel box filled with dainty trinkets lies upon her dressing table. The bracelets are beautifully chased with figures of maidens awheel, the hubs of the bicycles often shine forth as a single jewel. Even the rings bear miniature wheels, studied with gems. Collar and waist studs, the girdle clasp, and even her veil holder and tie clasp are manufactured of golden wheels and white enamelled wings.

It would appear that there really is going to be a change in the style of hairdressing, and that soon flat braids, puffs, and coils must make way for the chignon. Many years ago women went abroad with hideous protuberances on the backs of their heads, covered with coarse nets, the combination comprising many shades of hair and styles of architecture. All this is to be changed. The end of the century has laid its magic hand upon the chignon, and it is transformed into a thing of beauty. Resting low upon the neck, the fluffy mass of hair is caught into the finest of hair or silken nets, and confined with handsome jet, amber, or tortoise shell hair pins to match the colour of the hair. Sometimes tiny curls stray out from the net, adding to the artistic effect.

In the days of Queen Charlotte the toilet of society ladies took up considerably more than half the time of their maids. On State occasions it was no uncommon occurrence for two or three or more maids to attend on their beautiful mistress from twelve to three in the afternoon, those hours being entirely absorbed in the curling, craping, and powdering of locks. Paint and powder and patches were considered necessities in the days of our great-grandmothers, besides which the hideous hoop was in extreme vogue; therefore, the fatigue and pomp of dress at that period can be readily imagined. A maid was sometimes dismissed utterly worn out and unable to endure further physical exertion—the long period during which she was obliged to stand being the chief cause of her discomfiture. And yet the salary of a lady's maid a century ago was trifling in comparison with the payment for service to-day; besides which, present-day duties are a mere bagatelle to those of the period of high heels, hoops, and towering coiffure.

The record of rapid marriages must certainly be awarded to a couple in Hoboken—across the river from New York. The bride and bridegroom met for the first time at a reception at a friend's house. She was a widow of thirty and as handsome as all widows should be; he was an hotel proprietor. As soon as he saw her he asked to be introduced. Exactly half an hour after he proposed and was accepted. The next minute he informed her he did not believe in long engagements, and saw no reason why they should not be married without delay. The lady acquiesced. The gentleman explained that "no delay" in his case meant immediately. The host and hostess were informed of the matter, and the then prospective bridegroom proposed that the reception should be the impromptu wedding party. They telephoned to a neighbouring Justice of the Peace and he hurried to the house. Exactly fifty minutes after they had met the Magistrate had concluded the ceremony, and they were joined in haste. The date of the divorce is not yet announced.

Even in jewellery proper, the tendency to render it more than the mere accessory of a woman's attire is very marked, and no insignificant proportion of the stock of each Parisian jeweller consists in articles of daily use having an artistic as well as intrinsic value. Foremost among these stand buckles, which the universal fashion for belts has rendered the almost necessary complement of every elegant costume. Serpents twisted into an endless variety of forms continue to provide many of the designs, executed either in dull gold only, or with polished stones let in here and there; but the greater novelty are the buckles whose shape and decoration appear to have been copied from the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. picture-frames in carved gilded wood that connoisseurs now value so highly. They are square, oblong, oval, round, now decorated at the top, now at the corners, or of such complicated shapes as the shell and rococo styles suggest, and are generally in metal only—oxidised silver or gold. Parasol and umbrella handles provide another favourite object for the exercise of the jewellers' art. Here fancy has full play both in design and in the choice of material. The heads of parrots, cockatoos and all manner of strange wild-fowl besides the more familiar duck cock and swan are chiselled out of rock-crystal, jade, jasper, onyx, cornaline, bloodstone, lapis-lazuli, and the like, two or more of them being combinned to represent the different colours of the beak and the plumage. The slender neck of the swan, twisted into a loop, makes a convenient handle, and the heads of long-beaked birds are also singled out for the same reason. A swan's head in black steel—*eclat* being given to it by the addition of diamond eyes—is particularly suitable for an umbrella. But the jeweller does not confine himself to ornithology, he goes in for the strictly conventional and the fanciful by turns. For knobs the ovoid form prevails, whether in smoothly polished crystal or stone, or in frosted gold speckled with small diamonds or pearls; handles of this sort generally form part of a set, including it and the twelve points for the parasol ribs. A pretty conceit is imagined for the knob of a lady's tall cane; it is made in the form of a pine-cone, and is clustered over with diamonds, each half-opened scale showing bright gold within. Clasps for cloaks are being restored to favour. Never edits some new and beautiful designs, borrowed from natural forms, such as the horse-chestnut, the mistletoe, and the thistle, the stalks twisted into a frame for an unstudied arrangement of leaves, berries, or flowers, the whole executed in gold, burnished and enamelled. Among the small knick-knacks that gain importance from being produced in the precious metals and jewelled, are gold rings for the housewife's bunch of keys set with a carbuncle or cat's-eye.

Gold settings for brilliants so long condemned, are now used with much effect; a spray of mimosa must attract the attention of anyone bent on picking out the best of the gems just now on exhibition in the Rue de la Paix. It is an exquisitely delicate piece of work: the leaves are merely powdered with diamond dust on a tracery of gold; the flowerets are represented by yellow and cinnamon tinted diamonds set in circles of gold points. By the side of productions such as this, the more massive ornaments, whose value consists in the size of the stones of which they are composeed, appear most vulgar. Bigstones are mostly reserved for solitaires, for pins composed of one large brilliant, flanked by sapphire emeralds, or rubies. Brilliants of all sizes, and also coloured stones are mounted alone, either on pins or with little loops of metal in the setting, that they may be securely sewn on any material. This scattering of jewels among laces and silks is much in favour, though it must be said that nine times out of ten paste is used instead of gems of price.

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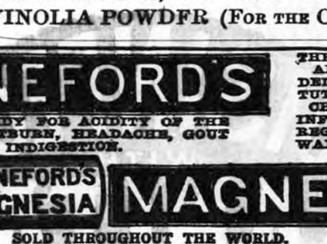

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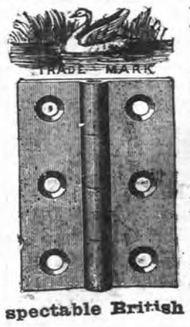

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